The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,710. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GARLAND—At Secunderabad, on the 5th instant, much regretted by his brother Officers William Garland, Esq., Quarter Master 17th Lancers, aged 34 years.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

ROSTAN—At Calcutta, on the 27th January, of fever, Rose Mary, the daughter of Mr. W. B. Rostan, aged 8 years and 6 months.

HILLS—At Katchee Katta, on the 28th January of croup, Archibald, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hills, aged 6 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1061 Tons Register, Charles Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To sail about 1st March.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain Culliton on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain Kronman. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE. 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at noon, with mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....20th Feb.....MAHARAJ..........at 6 P. M.
Saturday.... 5th March...JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday....19th March...MAHARAJ..........at 6 P. M.
Friday. ... 8th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April...MAHARAJ..........at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. ....20th May.....MAHARAJ..........at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday....25th Feb.....MAHARAJ..........at 5 P. M.
Friday.....11th March...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.....25th March...MAHARAJ..........at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April...MAHARAJ..........at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....MAHARAJ..........at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....12th Feb....MAHARAJ..........at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....16th ,, ...TELEGRAPH..........at 1 P. M.
Friday.....19th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....23rd ,, ...TELEGRAPH..........at 6 P. M.
Friday.....26th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....12th Feb....TELEGRAPH..........at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....16th ,, ...MAHARAJ..........at 8 A. M.
Friday.....19th ,, ...TELEGRAPH..........at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....23rd ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday.....26th ,, ...TELEGRAPH..........at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 1 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. Rowett, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Benares*, Captain McEwan, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Agents for Captain McEwan.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it.

THOMAS BLACK,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Herbert & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency, will be received at the Clothing Agents Office in the Town Barracks up to 1 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February next. All particulars may be learned at the above Office, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John George Volkart, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, James Charles Johnston, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate construction by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.

The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineer.

Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2nd CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.

By order.

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

3rd February 1864.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,800 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent, and to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, in quantities of not less than 150 Tons per month, for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st June 1864.

Forms of Tender and any information that may be required with reference to the Contract can be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber" must be lodged at this Office by 12 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd February 1864.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

By order,

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Railway Office, 28th December 1863.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.

MR. BLACK in compliance with the request of many friends, will repeat his Sacred Entertainment at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON, at five o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Recit.—Straight Opening Her Fertile Womb.
Aria.—Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone.
Recit.—And God Created Man.
Aria.—In Native Worth. } From the "Creation," by Handel.
Declamatory Song.—Consume Them All. } St. Paul," by Mendelssohn.
Recited Aria.—Eve's Lamentation. } P. M. King.
Aria.—Comfort Ye My People.
Recit.—The Voice of Him that Crieth.
Aria.—Every Valley shall be exalted.
Recit.—Behold I Tell You a Mystery.
Aria.—The Trumpet shall Sound. } From the "Messiah," by Handel.

PART II.

Recit.—I feel the Deity Within.
Aria.—Arm, Arm Ye Brave. } From "Judas Maccabæus," by Handel.
Aria.—It is Enough.
Do.—O Rest in the Lord. } From "Elija," by Mendelssohn.
Do.—Total Eclipse.
Do.—Honor and Arms. } From "Samson," by Handel.

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM.—Mr. I. C. Phillips.

Doors open at half-past 2, to commence at 3. P. M. precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats .... ,, 3

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co. and THACKER & Co.

N. B.—Mr. Black consents to repeat this, as he has stated, by the request of several friends who declare it to be the universal wish; but unless 100 tickets be subscribed for by this, by Tuesday evening it will not be given.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.

ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

CALCUTTA AYAH.—A Calcutta Ayah (from England by the last mail Steamer) wishes to proceed to that place in charge of a Lady or Children. She can be highly recommended by her present employer. Address J. A. S., care of the Publisher.

BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting will take place on THURSDAY next, the 11th, at 8 P.M. at the Money School. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. BOWEN, Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 76 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.

By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of this Company held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 1st February 1864, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 4 P.M., to consider a proposition to increase the Capital of the Company. The following special Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Capital of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) be increased from six and a-half lacs (6,50,000) to (13,00,000) thirteen lacs by the issue of two hundred add sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees each."

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th Feb. 1864. Managers.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,

Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company,

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES.—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases. Open Face.		Gold Cases. Hunters.		Silver Cases. Open Face.		Silver Cases. Hunters.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12	12	15	15	5	5	6	6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16	16	19	19	7	10	8	10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19	19	23	0	8	10	9	10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24	0	27	0	9	10	10	10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	15	15	18	18	9	9	10	10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19	19	23	0	10	10	11	11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24	0	27	0	12	12	13	13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28	0	32	0	17	17	18	18
Do. do. do.	32	0	36	0	21	0	23	0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—One Room suitable for a Lawyer's or Merchant's Office.—Apply to

C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are [illegible], on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace with [illegible] view.

For terms apply to [illegible]NT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldie and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnouse, Horse Hair, and Patent Alexandra Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Angolas:—of fast colours, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pellisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen. &c., &c., &c.

THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by Martin Haug, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 800 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.

Price per copy to subscribers .... Rs. 17
,, ,, to Non-subscribers .... ,, 20

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 15th February 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

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Tea Pot do. do. do. 4 do. 48 0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 do 60 0
Ditto do. do. do. 1 Pint 34 0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 Gills 55 0

COFFEE POTS.

Coffee Pots, engraved and hard soldered,...5 Gills ... 60 0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Quarts. 46 0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Pint ... 36 0

CREAM EWER.

Cream Ewer, engraved and richly gilt ... 32 0

TABLE CASTORS.

Six Glass Castor, Silver Mustard Cover and Castor Tops ... 60 0
Ditto ditto plated do. do. ... 50 0
Four Glass do. do. ... 20 0
Three Glass ditto do. do. ... 18 0

SALT STANDS.

Plated Salt Stands, open work, ruby lining, per pair. 16 0
Ditto ditto gilt inside, per pair ... 18 0

MUFFINEERS.

Muffineers, engraved ... 10 0
Ditto plain ... 7 8
Ditto Glass Silver Tops ... 5 0

TOAST RACKS.

Of various patterns ... Rs. 10 and 12 0

MUGS AND CUPS.

Children's Cup, engraved and gilt inside ... 15 0
Pint Mugs, plain with ornamental cable handle ... 19 0
Half Pint do. ... 12 0
Ditto do. engraved, richly gilt inside ... 20 0

SUNDRIES.

Two Glass Pickle Frame ... 30 0
Mustard Pots of various designs ... 12 0
Sugar Basket, ruby lining ... 18 0
Fruit Spoon, richly gilt and ornamented ... 7 0

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Table Spoons	...Fiddle pattern quality	A	per doz.	40	0
The same	do.	B	,,	30	0
Table Forks	do.	A	,,	38	0
The same	do.	B	,,	28	0
Dessert Spoons	do.	A	,,	30	0
The same	do.	B	,,	22	0
Dessert Forks	do.	A	,,	28	0
The same	do.	B	,,	20	0
Tea Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	14	0
Sugar Bows	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	3	0
Salt Spoons	do.	A	per doz.	18	2
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Egg Spoons	do.	A	,,	19	0
The same	do.	B	,,	16	0
Mustard Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Sauce Ladles	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	2	12
Soup Ladles	do.	A	,,	13	8
The same	do.	B	,,	11	0
Gravy Spoons	do.	A	,,	6	8
The same	do.	B	,,	6	8

With a view to effecting a speedy sale, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., under instructions from the Consignor are enabled to offer FIFTEEN PER CENT. off the above prices for CASH.

N. B.—Orders will be received for supplies from England if accompanied by cash at a considerable reduction on the foregoing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

	Rs.	as.
Home News, Jan. 4	0	8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4	0	8
Thacker's Overland News, Dec. 26 and Jan. 4	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4	1	14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Medical Times, Jan. 2	0	10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2	0	12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26	1	4
British Standard, Dec. 18 and 25	1	0
Illustrated London News, Jan. 2	0	10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3	0	10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2	0	10
Bell's Life, Dec. 19 and 26, and Jan. 2	1	14
The Tablet, Jan. 2	0	10
Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 2	0	8
Weekly Times, Jan. 3	0	6
Reynold's Newspaper, Jan. 3	0	6

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Received per Steamer "Jeddo."

	Rs.	as.
Family Friend, vol. July to Dec.'63	3	0
London Society, ditto	7	4
Chambers's Journal, ditto	3	8
Once a Week, ditto	5	12
Cover for Vol. 4 London Society	1	4
——— Family Friend volume	0	12
——— Ladies Treasury ditto 7	1	0
——— Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 6	0	12
——— Once a Week, Vol. 9	1	0
——— Bow Bells, Vol. 1	2	0
Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1864.	4	8
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book 1864	4	8
Page's Life light of Songs	2	12
Mrs. Trollope's Life of a Clever Woman	1	8
Wilkie Collins's No Name	4	8
The Old Helmet 2 Vols	9	0
Counsel and Comfort	2	12
Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel	2	12
Brown's Spectropia, spectral illusions, 1st series	1	14
Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols	18	12
Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV	8	0
Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the Nile	15	12
Alford's Queen's English	3	12
Sylvia's Lovers	4	8
Musical Herald, Vol. 2	3	0
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals	13	8
Lost and Saved. By Mrs. Norton	3	12
Treatises on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, &c. By Gillmor	13	8
Aimard's The Freebooters, the Indian Scout, the Trail Hunter, the Pirate of the Prairie, and the Indian Scalper, each	2	12
Paidon's Games—Cards and Bagatelle. Each	0	6
The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Enquire Within. Notices to Correspondents. Each	2	0
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Official Edn		
——— Pocket Edn		
Instruction of Musquetry		
Major A. on Short Whist		
Colonel B. on Whist		
Cavendish on Whist		
Queen's Regulations. Official Edn		
——— Pocket Edn		
Catholic Directory for 1864		
Weale's Dictionary of Technical Terms		
——— Recent and Fossil Shells		
——— Weights and Measures of all Nations		
——— Treatise on Electro-Metallurgy	1	2
——— Handbook to the Electric Telegraph	0	12
——— Art of Building	0	12
——— Rail Working	0	12
——— Machinery, &c.	1	2
——— Plates	5	8
——— Civil Engineering	3	8
——— Land and Engineer Surveying	1	8
——— Civil Engineering in North America	2	4
——— Mathematical Instruments	0	12
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——— Mensuration	0	12
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——— Metropolitan Building Act	2	0
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——— Local Amendment ditto	0	12
——— Six Legislative Enactments	0	12
——— Railways. By Stephenson	1	2
——— Arches, Piers, &c	1	2
——— Composition, &c. By Brennan	0	12

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

LOST.—A small Scotch TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of "Flora"; strayed from Mr. GINGER's yard, Girgaum, on the night of the 8th instant. Any one returning her to Mr. GINGER will be rewarded.

FORM.—Two young men of Purbhu Cast are most desirous of proceeding to England in obtaining Education there for becoming advocates in Indian Law Courts here and if any honourable gentlemen of the Bombay community who are going to confer on us the great boon may enquire to the care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *William Carvill*, Captain COPELAND, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain COPELAND.
Bombay, 9th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Edwin Fox*, Captain MACLEAN, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
Captain MACLEAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅝ by 6¾. Apply to PEEL CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A SALE of PROVISIONS AND UNSERVICEABLE DEAD STOCK will be held on THURSDAY next the 11th instant, at 1 P. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.—
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once. G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Cuningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—
Fine old Port, Black Seal..................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" " " Pints.................. " 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac .... " 24 " "
Fine very old Do.................. " 36 " "
Sauterne .... " 25 " "
Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Board of Directors, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company in Tamarind Lane, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—
The confirmation of the following Special Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo will be proposed—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators.
By order of the Directors,
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited.)
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN and ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration
A letter from W. R. Cassels, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, George Inverarity, and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, dated 8th February, instant, requesting me to summon a Special Sessions of the Peace at which Mr. W. R. Cassels will propose the following Resolution:—
"That Government be requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, and to devise measures for a more perfect system of Conservancy and Municipal administration in Bombay."
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BERAMJEE DORABJEE MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land, together with the Bungalow and Premises thereon, situate at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44,130 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403, and 404, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and bounded on or towards the north partly by the salt batty ground and garden of the late Merwanjee Rustomjee Darookhanawalla, and partly by Government vacant ground, the south partly by the garden of the late Muccoondjee Goojursett, deceased, and partly by the salt batty ground of the late Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, deceased, the east partly by Government vacant ground, and partly by the salt batty ground of Trimbuckjee Papajee, and the west by the Breach Candy Road. All persons having any claims on the abovenamed premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office in Borah Bazar Street, in Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim. Dated this 10th February 1864.
BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	10	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	8th February 1864. Time—7h. 57m. 49s. 1.
Thur.	11	Daybreak at 5.16.	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.13	6 31	5 58	1 59	2 19	
Sat.	13	Venus sets at 3.8.	6 31	5 58	2 40	3 4	
Sun.	14	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 30	5 59	3 29	3 56	
Mon.	15	Mars rises at 3.51m.	6 29	5 59	4 27	5 4	
Tues.	16	Mars sets at 3h.48m.	6 29	5 59	5 44	6 27	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA	Feb. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 30
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Feb. 4
BANGALORE	Jan. 29	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 1	MEERUT	Feb. 2
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 21
DELHI	Feb. 4	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

THE *Times of India*, although it only broke ground in Back Bay on Monday, is already deep in the mud, with which after its usual fashion it is bespattering from head to foot itself and all the passers-by. Most of the dirt is, of course, meant to stick to the *Bombay Gazette*, our contemporary having plainly had his cue given him to occupy public attention with abuse of this journal and its conductors while the chief conspirators in the Back Bay Jobbing Company carry out unobserved the plot which they have so skilfully planned. The attempt will not be successful. We are not to be turned aside from our point by personalities, or persuaded to abandon the quarry we have marked down for such very inferior game as the *Times of India*. It is at least a matter of secondary interest to the public whether in exposing the Back Bay Job we act from motives of private pique, or whether in defending it the *Times of India* acts from motives of private interest. Possibly, there is as much to be said on one side as the other. At any rate, we do not care to explain or defend our motives until these are impugned by some authority more worthy of respect than our daily contemporary. A journal which publishes "Alexandria telegrams" is certainly not entitled to question the purity of any man's motives.

Setting these matters aside, then, we may point out, once for all, that, whether Sir Charles Wood's rules are right or wrong, they are the law of the land, which neither Sir Bartle Frere nor any one else is justified in violating. Yet not only these rules, but the rules framed by the Bombay Government, have been altogether ignored by the parties to the Great Back Bay Job. The bargain has been completed without the required notice having been given of the intention of the promoters of the Company to apply for the land to be reclaimed. The terms of the contract have been studiously kept secret from the public, who are soothed like froward children, when they murmur, by the assurance that their good kind Governor and his Councillors know best, and that whatever has been done is for their advantage. We shall not weary our readers by repeating the arguments which we have already advanced, and to which there has been up to this time no effort to give a reply, to show that in the secret compact between the Government and the Legislative Councillor who is supposed to represent the independent European community of Bombay the public interests have been most shamefully betrayed. An unprejudiced verdict in the matter we do not expect in Bombay. But beyond the limits of this Presidency, in places where the local prejudices and partialities which divide us are unknown, we are confident that the fair fame of Sir Bartle Frere's administration and of the Legislative Council of Bombay will be sadly damaged by the scandalous job which has been perpetrated.

IF those who think that Imperial policy should be governed by the same unbending laws of morality as individual conduct may, generally, or in particular instances, take exception to the motives which have induced, and the means which have compassed, British dominion in Hindustan, yet there are few we think, who, in the pronunciation of an intelligent and unbiassed judgment, will refuse to us the credit of having in the exercise of that dominion been actuated by a sincere desire for the progress and well being of its people. There must be grave faults, however, in the manner in which we have sought to realise our intention, if, after ruling for upwards of a century with so beneficent a motive, we are still regarded at every turn with suspicion and mistrust. Unfortunate indeed we are—doubly unfortunate—in having on the one hand to suffer for the misdoings of those who preceded us, and, on the other, to deal with a population more ignorant and suspicious of evil than are to be found, perhaps, in any other country on the face of the globe. Still, we repeat, there must be some grave errors in our mode of working, if, after upwards of a century of beneficent rule, we have been unable to infuse confidence into the masses of the people.

Yet it is a fact;—superstition binds a spell around our every action;—the food which we offer to the starving is, in his eyes, poisoned food.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with no other possible motive than the good and instruction of the people, determined, at much pains and considerable cost, to set on foot an Agricultural Exhibition. The most improved forms of machinery which modern civilization has invented were collected from every quarter, and a magnificent programme of rewards was offered for specimens of all kinds of Agricultural produce. The people were invited by advertisements disseminated throughout the country to come and see what must at least afford them amusement, if they were not prepared to be instructed by it.

That the project should have been regarded with indifference by the most apathetic of races was not calculated to create much surprise; but it is difficult to comprehend the condition of a people who could be alarmed at anything so harmless. It should instruct us then as to the true state of our relations with the people, when we learn that there was a widespread impression among the ryots of Bengal that the Agricultural Exhibition was a sign of the times,—not of the good times coming—but of the evil day when the Government would take away their lands, and cultivate them on its own account with great steam ploughs capable of turning up their hundred bighas a day; that still more absurd and incomprehensible rumours were rife about the country of the desire of the Government to decoy the ryots into its power by inviting them to view the spectacle and then and there extract a surrender of their rights. These are no idle tales;—such rumours as these actually deterred many of the country people from availing themselves of the Lieutenant Governor's invitation to Alipore.

A much larger class, too enlightened to believe in anything so grossly absurd as this, but still actuated by the same mistrust—a mistrust which becomes malicious when deprived of the excuse of extreme ignorance—saw the Exhibition, were disgusted with it, and went away persuaded that it was the last artifice of a Government which had already taxed their incomes, to extract from them a few rupees for its exchequer. Of the remainder, who were, perhaps, a little above this suspicion also, not a few were disappointed or offended. One Rajah, a man of some learning and remarkable ability in the management of his estates, but, though outwardly well affected, a sincere hater of everything British, and one of the unknown moving springs of the Indigo disturbances in the Moorshedabad district, went away with the contemptuous remark that he had spent about two thousand five hundred rupees *eundo et morando*, and all the goods he had got was a modicum of eau-de-cologne and lavender water which he could have purchased in the bazar for a few pice.

Without adverting further at present to the manner in which the first Agricultural Exhibition has been conducted, and the causes of the partial failure by which, notwithstanding the encomiums of the Calcutta press, it was undoubtedly marked, we may notice briefly what appear to us to be some of the defects of our rule which have rendered possible the prevalence of such erroneous impressions as those above referred to.

It may appear a strange assertion that the British rule in India is a severe rule. There is, however, such a thing as negative severity—that cold, unsympathising severity, which, without involving positive harshness or cruelty, makes the father an object of awe rather than of love. It is this kind of severity which distinguishes the British rule in India, and not the British rule only, but the bearing of Europeans generally to natives. Possessing few qualities with which Orientals can sympathise, but many which they deservedly fear,—finding in them again very little akin to ourselves,—we have hit upon no plan of bridging over the gulf between them and us. If they know us as a father, it is as children know the father in whose presence they are ill at home, who, though he will not allow them to bully one another, has inflexible notions of his own importance and authority, keeps his house in better order than they care for, seldom smiles upon, and never treats them. They know us as the tax-gatherer who will hear no excuse; as the master who exacts full work, and gives no holidays; as the landlord who never visits them but for his reckoning.

Whether in our efforts to instruct them, or to obtain information regarding them, we have gone too little amongst them. In instructing, we have rather stood apart, and left them to look on and learn, than gone amongst them to encourage and explain. We have done very little to tempt them to learn. We have offered them too exclusively of the solid food, and too sparingly of the condiments. While some men of larger views than the rest may have been led onwards by the prospects of distant advantage, and others may have learned much incidentally in their contact with us, we have failed to infuse the leaven of instruction into the masses, whom circumstances have not confronted with us. We have founded universities for the encouragement of classical learning—but we have done little or nothing to advance popular instruction.

The agricultural show is but a further development of the principal of *Come and See*; but we must *Go and Show*, if we wish to benefit the peasant who lives a thousand miles away, and could not respond to our invitation, however ardent his desire for knowledge, and however perfect his freedom from prejudice.

In our attempts to learn, again, we have committed a similar error, and relied too much upon mediate information, and too little on our own researches. However dignified it may be to sit in state at home and learn by means of our servants, it is paying a high price for dignity if we are in the end fooled and deceived, and a high price for erroneous information if we are belied and misrepresented. Yet we know how few Magistrates and Collectors, when called on for information, do anything more than order a report from their native subordinates, and how few even among independent Englishmen in India go beyond the beaten courses of their own business.

Let us endeavour during the present century of our rule to know more and be better known.

Our readers must not suppose from the above remarks that we do not appreciate the utility of agricultural shows in India. On the contrary, we hope that the one lately held in Calcutta may be only the first of a long series. But we feel that they must be supplemented by other means before they can be expected to exercise much influence upon the country. What means might best answer this purpose we may consider in another issue.

FROM the *Gazette of India* of the 30th instant we extract the Governor General's and Commander-in-Chief's despatches on the Frontier War, together with the earlier despatches of Sir Neville Chamberlain. The remaining papers shall be published from day today.

WE understand it is the intention of the members of the Bombay Bar to invite Sir Mordaunt Wells to a dinner at the Byculla Club during his stay in Bombay,—a well deserved compliment to an able, upright, and independent Judge, who has well sustained the honour of the English ermine in India, and has had the courage to express some disagreeable truths regarding the people of this country, which may do them good, and for which at all events his own countrymen must hold him in honour.

A PRIVATE letter from Calcutta informs us that the agricultural exhibition was very badly managed, and very thinly attended by the *people*. A vast number of the specimens of produce were never laid out, but left rolling on the ground during the show. Most of the machinery was never worked, and the rest at such distant and uncertain intervals that few could have had the opportunity of seeing it in motion. In no case was there any attempt made to explain the mode of operation of the machines, which generally had the appearance of being left to themselves, and that amid a crowd possessing very loose notions of the danger of meddling with valves and taps. Fortunately, however, no accident occurred. The most attractive objects to the natives were the band, not a first-rate one, and a fountain exhibited by Mr. Portugal, a Frenchman, with moveable brass revolving jets, which were changed every half minute and produced a great variety of very pretty effects. This was, we understand, purchased by the Rajah of Burdwan for Rs. 3,000.

The prizes seem to have been awarded in a way to gratify European Exhibitors rather than give satisfaction to the general public.

None of the produce exhibited was very remarkable.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The "Back Bay Joint Stock" affair seems to be creating a great sensation in Bombay, and from what is at present divulged it may veritably be designated a "job" on no mean scale, and Mr. Scott certainly seems implicated, beyond what his position as a member of Council would justify.

THE *Hurkaru* understands that two Assistant Heads of branches in each of the three offices that proceeded with Lord Elgin have left Calcutta by train for Benares, to proceed from thence to Umballah to take charge of all the records that have been left there, pending the final determination of His Excellency as to whether he will make his tour this year or not.

DURING the mutinies (says the *Delhi Gazette*) a rebel leader named *Desput* committed a series of atrocities in Bundlecund for which he was out-lawed. "A reward was offered for his destruction, and last year this desirable end was effected through the exertions of the Political officers at Nowgong. But this man had two associates Koondul Shah, and Nuneh Dewan, who continue to disturb the peace of the villages bordering in the Humeerpore district; and they have successfully evaded every effort made for their capture. We learn that recently Nuneh Dewan committed a murder, and that of the most atrocious kind, and since then the Political Agent at Nowgong has represented that these men receive shelter and aid from British villages in the Humeerpore district. Measures are now being adopted to hunt down both these out-laws, and an increased reward has been offered for their apprehension or destruction."

THERE was lately a riot between the Mohammedans and Hindus in Calcutta, caused by a Hindu marriage procession passing the Emambarah of Hooghly during the Mohurrum. The Lieutenant Governor issued the following resolution on the subject:—

"RESOLUTION.

"The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with the remarks of the Commissioner on the case, and thinks it is very much to be regretted that proper and timely measures such as had invariably been adopted in previous years, were not taken on this occasion to prevent the Hindu marriage procession from passing along the road in front of the Emambarah and thereby causing offence to the feelings of the Mahomedans assembled there for the purpose of performing the religious ceremonies observed in the Mohurrum.

"2d. There is, his Honor observes, no question as to right of way. The question is as to the propriety of the votaries of one religion noisily and obtrusively parading their ceremonies in a public thoroughfare directly in front of a building devoted to the religious observances of the members of another faith at a time when such observances were being carried on with peculiar strictness and when the interruption of them was likely to be peculiary irritating.

"3rd. Such a proceeding was obviously calculated to provoke a breach of the peace and being moreover contrary to orders ought to have been prevented by the authorities. The conduct of the Matowallee and his followers in taking the law into their own hands cannot of course be justified, but it was the duty of the Magistrate or in his absence of the Joint Magistrate to have prevented and taken precautions against the cause of offence.

"4th. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Magistrate may be cautioned in future to make those provisions for preventing collisions of this kind or the religious feelings and prejudices of the one party being thus publicly offended by the unseemly demonstrations of the other which the previous custom of the place and the law admit of, and which if adopted would have prevented the breach of the peace which occurred.

"Ordered, that the petitioners be informed that proper measures will in future be taken to prevent Hindu processions from passing in front of the Emambarah in the manner complied of

"Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, with a request that he will make the necessary communications to the Magistrate and to the petitioners.

F. R. COCKERELL, Offg. Secy to the Govt Bengal.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 8TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

GWADUR, 8TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Scinde* just anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

THE following Telegram from Mussendom from Colonel Stewart was received in Bombay at 3 P. M. yesterday afternoon:—

"Cable ship anchored at head of Malcolm's Inlet at noon to-day (9th). Cable in perfect order. Nothing could have been more successful."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

KURRACHEE, 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE steamer *Comorin*, with the English Mails, arrived here at midnight last Wednesday, and leaves for your port this morning. This was her first trip to Kurrachee, and she made the passage in 54 hours.

I regret to say small-pox is stilll raging in the town. The Municipal Commissioners had lately paid much attention to the sanitary condition of the city, devised many schemes of improvements for its thorough purification, and inculcated lessons of cleanliness on the denizens thereof; but the former have been but partially carried into effect, for want of either funds or energy and zeal on the part of their executive officers,—I cannot say which; and to the latter the inhabitants are indifferent. From such a state of things what can be expected, but that epidemics will occur periodically in the filthiest portions of the place, carrying away their victims by the score. These epidemical ravages are, also, more or less traceable to the constant influx of strangers from all parts of India and from the interior of the Province. The majority of these are vagrants belonging to the lowest strata of a population miserably clad, and having no settled object or life. They are a source of great evil to the place, for they bring all manners of disease with them, which, inoculated in the town, spreads rapidly, and destroys hundreds of souls huddled together in the filthy by-lanes of a vile and filthy city. The Municipal Commissioners should devote their earnest attention to the matter, and project some measures which will avert evils of the kind I have noticed.

The first criminal sessions of Kurrachee for 1864 commences next Monday, under the presidency of acting Judge Weeding, C.S, who arrived by the *Comorin*, and took over charge of the duties of Sessions' Judge from Captain Weddicomb. The calendar is not a heavy one, there being about 6 or 7 cases; one only being of a heinous kind—that of child murder, which I noticed in one of my letters. The rest comprise burglaries and thefts.

The traffic manager, Scind railway, has just circulated the statement of traffic for the week ending the 17th ultimo. The realizations amounted to Rs. 23,407-2-7, against Rs. 20,527-0-3 of the corresponding period of 1863. The number of passengers carried was close upon two thousand; while the goods' traffic was 1,22,298 maunds. There is, I hear, a large quantity of merchandise, awaiting carriage, at the Kotree terminus; and the agent here, alive to the necessity of affording more facilities for its immediate conveyance, has directed the carriage department of the locomotive workshops to hurry on the completion of the required amount of rolling stock, to meet the requirements of the mercantile public. The time has arrived, too, for the construction of a double line of rails. The subject is now engaging the attention of the London Directors; and it will not be long before the work is undertaken, for the trade between upcountry and the port of Kurrachee is rapidly increasing.

The amateurs of H. M.'s 109th Regiment purpose appearing before the public next week in the comedy of "The Child of the Regiment," and the farce of "Box and Cox." The men of this distinguished corps, ever since their location in Kurrachee, have never been weary of the task of catering for the amusement of the public; and it is nothing but right that play-goers should encourage them in their disinterested attempts to furnish an evening's intellectual entertainment. But I cannot withhold the expression of my regret, that the spirited amateurs should select the latter piece, which has been repeated on the boards of our little Drury *ad nauseum*, and the announcement of which will only have the effect of drawing a poor house. The representation, I may add, is for the benefit of a deserving private of the Regiment, whose acting has been much admired by old stagers. For his sake alone, I wish them every success. A fire occurred in the town last Wednesday afternoon, destroying several frail tenements, as well as goods belonging to native merchants, before it could be subdued. The amount of damage done has not been ascertained, but it is thought to be something considerable. The vacation of the Court of Small Causes commences on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and terminates on the 17th proximo. The introduction into Kurrachee of the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1862) from the 1st of April next, will cause a great influx of suits, for the enactment has a retrospective effect. But suitors have no fear of the 2nd Judge of the Court being unable to despatch the business before it expeditiously, as he is an energetic functionary and will not allow the grass to grow under his feet. He is very popular among the litigant section of our community, and justly so. He is in fact, a painstaking judge, and a terror only to those who barter their soul and body for unworthy ends. The Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company, which may be said to be still in an embryotic state, is prospering, for the local papers record that the profits for December, amounted to Rs. 500, fully 10 per cent. on the paid up capital of Rs. 50,000. The receipts for the month just past, was still higher, a sum of Rs. 1,942 having been carried to profit account, making 39½ per cent. The profits would have been much more, had not the Company been obliged to expend two thousand rupees in the hire of boats; they have, however, ordered ten barges from England, which on arrival, will save them a large sum now paid for hired boats. Colonel Tremenhere, Chief Engineer in Sind, arrived last week from Sukkur, to hold a consultation with Mr. Perkes, Civil Engineer, regarding the present condition of the Harbour Works. It is rumoured that since the commencement of the works there is less water in the harbour than there was before that time; if so, the Government have expended a large sum of money for a work of no practical utility. The weather is getting rather warm out of doors during the day, but the early mornings are delightful.

LAHORE, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Do not be surprised that I write rather shakily, and do not jump to the conclusion that I have just dined, for I have not even had breakfast and my bearer has not lighted my fire, consequently the cold is so sharp that my fingers can scarcely hold the goose quill. Indeed, were I not afraid of incurring your severest displeasure, I would throw it aside and go out for a five mile walk to make myself comfortable. Nothing can be more delightful than the climate of the Punjab during the cold season. The atmosphere gives a dry, crisp, bracing sensation, of which you Ducklanders can form no idea. When one goes out he feels so fresh and vigorous that it is really difficult to keep from running and dancing.

Great changes are taking place among our official community. Our Doctor and Judicial Commissioner leave to-morrow or next day, and will be followed by our Commissioner and a great many others. Lady Montgomery and two or three other ladies proceed to England, and the remainder of our female society will, as usual, be transported to comfortable hill stations. The Lieut. Governor starts for the Frontier on a tour of inspection about the middle of the month. It is to be hoped that his Honor's visit will give the coup-de-grace to the work of General Chamberlain and Col. Wilde, and that we shall hear no more of border wars for years to come.

While noticing these departures, I must also mention an important arrival, namely, Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Branches are to be immediately established in Lahore, Mooltan and Delhi, and ultimately in other places. I believe every one here will feel the advantage of these establishments, and I am certain they may do an extensive and profitable business. Hitherto we have only had the Agra Bank, and some competition is much required. For to say nothing of the very high terms on which they usually do business, they have become such great guns that they seem to reserve their urbanity for the most part for captains and gentlemen writing the magic letters C. S. after their names.

It was originally intended to have the Exhibition opened on certain days each week for native ladies exclusively; but I see by the *Chronicle* the idea is not likely to be realized. There would be some difficulty in finding European ladies able to act as cicerones. Invitations—that is positive orders—were issued right and left, and an immense multitude assembled for the opening ceremony which went off magnificently. But as soon as the pressure was removed, native indifference, or rather I ought to say general indifference, ruled the day. I have been intending to give you some account of its contents, but have delayed as I do not wish to express opinions rashly, yet I may say that as a whole it strikes me as paltry, and I do not think that in this respect I am singular. Like many things in the Punjab, were it seen only in the pages of some Temple-like report-writer, it would be astonishing, but seen where it stands in the Anarkully Bazaar it seems to be "much ado about nothing." I hear that tickets to the value of Rs. 20,000 have been sold, and the Lahore and Umritsur Railway cleared during the last month Rs. 6,000 above their usual income.

On the 30th ultimo our gallant volunteers were inspected by General Cunynghame, who at present commands the Lahore Division. About 70 turned out, and precisely at 4 P.M. the General, accompanied by Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery and a bevy of secretaries and aides-de-camp, made his appearance. There was also a large number of ladies and children belonging to the station watching with great interest the performances of their fathers, husbands or sweethearts. After a very close inspection of arms and accoutrements they were put through the various exercises proper on such occasions, by their commanding officer, Col. Sim, R. E. These being finished the General made his oration. He said he could not help alluding to one feature of the volunteer movement in England. It reflected great credit on her citizens that, while on the continent armies could only be raised by conscription and at great expense, in England a large and very efficient army could be equipped voluntarily and without cost to the state, and he was glad to see the same feeling among Englishmen in this part of the world. In regard to the Lahore volunteers, he must tell them there were several things which might be much improved. Still they had made good progress, especially in what is most essential for volunteers, and that their Light Infantry exercises were done as well as he had ever seen them by regiments of the Line. The principal thing for them was to keep well together and have confidence in each other, and this could only be obtained by every one—officers and men—clearly knowing his duties. Sir Robert then said he could testify to their gentlemanly and soldier-like behaviour, and their assiduous attention to drill and rifle practice. He was therefore glad to hear so distinguished an officer speak so highly of their proficiency. Then followed a great deal of cheering which I need not describe.

REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1862-3.

THE Report of 1861-2 did not comprehend the Trade of Tenasserim, and similarly this year the Trade of the Ports of Arracan, which are all now under the direct administration of the Government of India, has been left out, thereby causing a further variation in the comparative figures of value and revenue.

The Imports and Exports of the year 1862-3 are valued at Rs. 36,06,04,861, against Rs. 32,43,94,273 in 1861-2, shewing an increase over the latter year of Rs. 3,62,10,588. But from a comparative statement of both Imports and Exports during the three previous years, it has been observed that there is a decrease on the average Imports of those years to the amount of Rs. 2,27,21,304, and an increase on the average Exports to the amount of Rs. 4,24,62,905. The customs' duties collected during the same period are shewn thus:

	1861-2	1862-3
Gross collections	2,70,55,079	3,09,34,284
Charges	6,23,484	9,73,609
Nett collections	2,64,31,595	2,99,60,675.

The proportion of charges to Revenue being little more than 3 per cent.

The value of merchandize imported during 1862-3, is estimated at Rs. 11,36,64,333, against Rs. 10,89,35,883, shewing an increase over 1861-2 of Rs. 47,28,450. This increase is evidently the result of larger importations during the year of books, stationery and timber, as well as of cotton piece goods, malt liquor and salt from Great Britain, and metals from the Australian Colonies. The articles which have greatly declined are twist and yarn. Machinery and manufactured metals, chiefly the products of the United Kingdom, whence in fact, the imports shew a falling off to the extent of Rs. 8,17,464.

There has been a falling off in the collections of duty on the undermentioned articles during the past year:—Cotton twist and yarn, tobacco, cigars and snuff, cotton piece goods, silk and woollen piece goods, malt liquor. The falling off in piece goods on which the duty was by the Act reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. has been in a great measure caused by the retention of the 10 per cent. duty on Glasgow goods, and the exclusion from this class of goods which had been cut previous to importation, nor do the prospects of a revival of the trade in this class of goods appear favourable.

Twist, the duty on which under the above Act was reduced to 3½ per cent. has declined, and so also has tobacco and malt liquor. The latter of which paid duty during the year at 4 and 2 annas per gallon. There has been an increase in sprits, and slightly also in wine. Since the close of the year under report, the duty on malt liquor has been reduced to 1 anna per gallon, and it remains to be seen how far this reduction will act on the importations, and whether by increased shipments to this country the consumption of spirits will be affected, but very probably the importer and not the consumer will benefit by the reduction.

The Exports of merchandize in 1862-3, as compared with those of 1861-2, exhibit an increase of no less than Rs. 3,22,10,873, having amounted to Rs. 18,27,08,727, and Rs. 15,04,97,854, respectively.

Under this head the most gratifying particulars are the increased shipments of cotton, wool, hides, jute, raw silk, indigo, seeds and saltpetre, the heavier shipments being to the British Isles. The articles which have declined are gunny and gunny bags.—Rs. 5,48,416. Opium, Behar, Rs. 41,96,546, and Sugar Rs. 25,84,888, exported to North America, China and the United Kingdom. It has before been shown that there has been a large increase in the duty realized on exported goods during the year, viz., Rs. 40,11,515, in 1862-3, against Rs. 35,41,477, in 1861-2, to the increased exports this year of indigo and saltpetre this increase may be fairly attributed. The duty of Rs. 2 per maund does not seem to press upon the latter article. The shipments to America as anticipated exceed those of the previous year by maunds 28,209, or cwts. 20,725, duty Rs. 56,418, but to Great Britain the shipments show a much larger increase, viz.; maunds 80,970, or cwts. 59,488, duty Rs. 1,61,940. The nett increase however in the shipments of 1862-3 is maunds 57,117, or cwt. 41,964, duty Rs. 1,24,031.

The imports and exports in 1862-3 of treasure and bullion on private account are quoted at Rs. 4,90,96,208, and Rs. 1,27,35,541, shewing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 47,61,921, and Rs. 31,57,867. The consignments of the crown (including treasure) are quoted for imports at the low amount of Rs. 17,72,152, against Rs. 1,08,60,025, in 1861-2, and for exports at Rs. 6,27,900, against Rs. 1,88,550.

The shiping during the year shows an increase over 1861-2 of 374 vessels arrived and a decrease as compared with the same year of 35 vessels departed. In the tonnage, however, there is an increase under both heads of 67,594 and 68,671 tons respectively. The re-adjustment of duty ordered by Government on the introduction of the revised tariff of 1860 (vide Government orders dated 23rd June 1860) has been finally closed, and the sums refunded amount to Rs. 7,05,420.

In a late despatch from the Hon'ble the Secretary of State some doubt was expressed as to the accuracy of the tables showing the importation into Calcutta of bullion and coin from the United Kingdom and Suez. This suspicion has proved to be correct, it having been the practice with importers by the P. & O. C.o's steamers in applying for entry of their consignment at the Custom House, to insert Suez as the port of export instead of the port whence the shipment originally took place. The Despatch referred to was not however received until the middle of last April, and the same error may have crept into this report from which that for the current year will be preserved.

Board of Revenue, Fort William, 22nd September 1863.

BOMBAY.

THE height of the water on the Tower in the Vehar Lake is reported as 54 feet 6-10th.

MR. CAMERON, Judge of Ahmedabad, has gone to Gogo to hold the quarterly Sessions there.

CAPTAIN E. N. MARSH, of the 18th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the old furlough regulations.

THE Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and family returned to Bombay yesterday from their tour in Guzerat.

OWING to the dearness of every article of provisions, we learn that the Municipal Commissioners have resolved to increase the salaries of the native clerks who serve under them.

ONE Harillall Mathreelall, a resident of Ahmedabad, suspected of being implicated in a murder case at Dhollera, has, after a strict enquiry into the charge, been found perfectly innocent.

WE learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that on the 6th instant Dr. Haugh delivered a very interesting lecture at the Hemabhoy Institution, on the Ved Shastra, before a large audience.

THE RACING NUISANCE.—Yesterday two hackery drivers were fined, one five and the other eight rupees, for racing on the Colaba Causeway, and thereby knocking down a foot passenger.

THE Chief Justice will deliver judgment this day, on the Appellate side of the High Court, in the case of Anundrow Keshow, Moonsiff of Pimpulgaum, a full report of which appeared in our issue of the 8th instant.

MR. NAGINDASS TOOLSEYDASS, B.A., Junior Duxina Fellow in the Elphinstone College, and First Assistant Master in the Fort Proprietary School, has tendered his resignation.

MR. F. MATHEW, Deputy Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, has taken charge of the line from Bombay to Bulsar, from Mr. Richmond, Resident Engineer, who proceeds to Ceylon for change of air.

THE FORT DRAINAGE WORKS.—Three tenders have been received for contract No. 1, and it has been decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Swan Brothers and Musgrave, aggregating to Rs. 80,909-9-0.

THE charge of false imprisonment preferred against Mr. Venayekrao Dewalkur, Deputy Magistrate of Broach, by one Mahashunker Hurrishunker will, we learn, be investigated by Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

THE Committee appointed by the Judges of the High Court to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Vakeels, was engaged the whole of Monday last in registering the names of the candidates. The examination will commence this day at 11 A.M. in the Town Hall.

A SAD accident occurred yesterday evening on board the ship *Attaya*. It appears the boatswain was handing a kettle of hot pitch over the side of the vessel, when he lost his balance, and fell into a boat lying alongside. He is said to have fractured his spine, and there is very little hope of his recovery.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "JOHNSTONE CASTLE."—As this steamer was about taking her departure for Surat on Monday evening, one of the valves gave way, the escape of steam from which scalded Mr. Burton, the chief engineer, very severely. He had to be taken ashore immediately, and now lies in a precarious state. The steamer was detained until another engineer could be obtained.

MR. D. B. HODGE, Auditor of Municipal Accounts, has resigned his situation on account of impaired health, it being his intention to return to England. The Commissioners in accepting his resignation regret its cause, and have testified their high appreciation of the zealous, able, impartial and straightforward manner in which he has invariably performed his duties as auditor. Mr. Hodge has been upwards of thirty years in Government employ.

WE hear that it is not probable the band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment will perform at the station Band Stand. The Officer Commanding considers, and very justly too, that the band being required to play at the regimental mess-house, and weekly for the public at Colaba, besides the attendance on all occasions at parades, the demand on them will be too great to admit of their performing on the Esplanade. Moreover, the weather is getting warm in Bombay, and it would be very harassing to the men to play so often for the amusement of the public.

BLASTING MINES ON THE ROADSIDE.—This dangerous practice is now daily being carried on in the Bhendy Bazar road in excavating the trenches at present in progress for the reception of the gas pipes, and with all the precautions taken to guard against accidents, nevertheless, large masses of stone are hurled into the air, and over, and on the housetops on the explosion of the mines, to say nothing of the stoppage to traffic for a considerable time, during the period the blasting operations are carried into effect. A party of native women stationed at the window of an upper-roomed house at Pydownee narrowly escaped having their brains dashed out yesterday at about two o'clock by a mass of solid rock, weighing several pounds being hurled across the road and on the housetop over the window where they were standing by the explosion of one of these mines.

EXTRACT from a letter of the Assistant Surgeon in charge, 4th Rifles, to the Adjutant of that Corps, dated 10th January 1864:—

"The offensiveness of the public necessary situated by the sea side close to the Hospital is of itself most detrimental to the health of the patients at any time, and much more so now when cholera is rife in the Regiment; also, the custom of the people relieving themselves outside instead of going inside, and lastly the fact that the dry drain at the back of the Hospital opening towards the sea being used as a public necessary, but which appears *never to be cleansd*, are sources of pollution to the atmosphere around, that may at any time light up an epidemic of a most serious description.

To remedy the evil above complained of, two ramosees are to be employed, as a temporary measure, to obviate this nuisance."

How much longer is Mr. Rowjee to receive Rs. 400 per month for the prevention of complaints like the above. The state the native portion of the Fort was found to be in during the late inspection by Drs. Leith and Giraud plainly shows that Mr. Rowjee should be remanded back to his police jemadar duties, and a competent person placed in the situation, one whose *caste* would not prevent him from examining the sinks and slums of our Town.

WE observe from a lengthy extract in the *Phœnix* that Tom Cringle, the well-known able correspondent of the *Times of India*, falls into the common error of supposing that the far-famed Taj was erected over the remains of Noor Jehan. *That* lady was buried in the Punjaub She was quite another person from Mumtaz Mahal *alias* Bunnoo Begum.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 1.

FROM an article which appears in the *Bombay Gazette*, we find that the subject of sorting the mails on board the P. and O. Company's steamers during their voyage from Suez to Bombay, had for some time engaged the attention of the local Government. So far back as October 1861, the Bombay Government submitted the proposition to the Supreme Government. The Government of India declined to sanction any change of the considerable expense with which it would be attended, declaring at the time that if larger funds were available, there were many points in the Postal service which admitted of improvement in India that had superior claim to consideration—such as the Indian travelling Post Offices. After the lapse of two years, since the date of the first application, Dr. Impey, Post Master General of Bombay, was requested by the local Government to know whether there had been any further correspondence on the subject of sea-sorting, and the result was that in last November, he addressed an elaborate report to this Government, shewing conclusively not only that sea-sorting is essential to postal celerity and public convenience in India, at least in the present state of railway arrangements but that it can now be adopted without any addition to the present postal expenditure, the expenses being met from anticipated savings. Whatever excuse the Supreme Government may have had before for not sanctioning the proposal of the Bombay Government, they have none now, on the shewing of Dr. Impey. There is no doubt that had it not been for the lamented death of Lord Elgin, this matter would have been settled long before this. We trust that one of the first measures of our present Viceroy will be to sanction the proposed arrangement. It will be needless to remark that the boon will be appreciated by the merchant, the banker, and the public in general, all of whom take an interest in the question and who cannot but perceive the advantage of receiving, by a few hours, earlier intelligence from home than they do under the present system.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 1.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—*8th February* 1864.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.—An apprehension warrant was issued in this case against the defendant, Sobachund Golabchund, on Wednesday last, in consequence of his absence while on bail on that day's hearing. The defendant, it appears, was apprehended on that warrant and placed at the bar on the following day, when it appeared the defendant did not abscond; but was absent in consequence of never having been summoned to appear. The defendant was subsequently released on the same bail and summoned to appear at the Police Office yesterday.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Lynch, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cleveland for the defence.

Bomanjee Jehangeer, godown keeper to Messrs. Stoehr, Prieger & Co., stated that he knew the prisoner for the last six months, who was known by the name of Sobachund Golabchund; but he knew him to sign himself at times as Wullubjee Madowjee & Co. He remembered the prisoner having come to him on the 2nd or 3rd of December last, with a request to introduce him to the prosecutor. This he did, and introduced him as Wullubjee Madowjee, the muccadum of his firm. He knew the prisoner as a partner in the firm of Wullubjee Madowjee merely from the prisoner's own statement. Wullubjee Madowjee was the senior partner of the firm, and absconded from Bombay in the end of December. The prisoner wished to be introduced to the prosecutor as he said he wished to make some consignments of cotton to Liverpool through Messrs. Robinson & Co. whose broker the prosecutor was. He did not introduce the prisoner personally to the prosecutor but through the medium of a letter. He went at the request of the prosecutor about ten or fifteen days after the introduction to the prisoner to see if the cotton had been shipped; the prisoner informed him that the bales were at the screws and would be sent off in the course of that evening. Three or four days subsequently, when he called upon the prisoner, he was informed that three or four boat loads of cotton had been sent off, but the Captain of the vessel had not taken them on board in consequence of a number of other boats being alongside of the ship. He knew that no bales of cotton were shipped by the prisoner on board the *Admiral Lyons*.

At this stage of the proceedings it was discovered by Mr. Cleveland that no document whatever was forthcoming to substantiate the charge of forgery against the prisoner, as the original bill which was signed was sent to England through the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—He knew that Wullubjee Madowjee was absent from Bombay. This he ascertained from enquiries which he instituted from one of his servants named Byramjee. About fifteen or twenty days after his first acquaintance with the prisoner he became aware that he was a partner in the firm of Wullubjee Madowjee. He introduced the prisoner to the prosecutor as Wullubjee Madowjee, but could not swear that he was a partner either then or now.

At this stage, the information laid by the prosecutor was read over to the prisoner, and the prosecutor cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.

He said several persons were present when the prisoner informed him that he was a partner in the firm of Wullubjee Madowjee, who may have heard the conversation which took place on the 1st or 2nd December last. The letter of introduction was received by him a day previous. That letter introduced the prisoner to him as Wullubjee Madowjee; but he discovered on the first day of the introduction that the prisoner was not Wullubjee Madowjee, but only a partner in that firm, and that his name was Sobachund Golabchund. He was aware that Wullubjee Madowjee had his petition filed in the Insolvent Court. The cheating by the prisoner consisted in being told by him that he wanted to send a consignment of cotton to Robinson Brothers, of Liverpool, through Robinson & Co. of Bombay, and wrote a letter to that effect to the former firm. He could swear that the cotton on which the prisoner received the advance from his firm was not sent on board the ship *Admiral Lyons*. He ascertained that fact from the Captain of that ship a day previous to the departure of the vessel from Bombay. He thinks he was informed by one Framjee Rustomjee that the 125 bales of cotton originally alongside of the *Admiral Lyons* were subsequently shipped on the *Slieve Donnaird* as well as 25 bales more than the 125. The only reasons he had for saying that the bales were the same as those alongside the *Admiral Lyons*, were, that they bore the same mark and were shipped on the *Slieve Donnaird* on the same day, as well as from what he saw in the receipt book of the mate of the latter ship. Captain Thompson informed him that the prisoner did send several boats load of cotton; that was, he concluded they were from the prisoner's firm, as they bore the mark V. M. N. D., which was the mark of that firm.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—Some time after the day the prisoner had received an advance of 10,000 rupees from his firm or about the 22nd December last, he applied for a further advance, stating at the same time that all the cotton was alongside the *Admiral Lyons*. This advance he refused to give, and on the very next day the shipment of the cotton on the *Slieve Donnaird* took place. In consequence of the numerous cases waiting investigation the case was adjourned till Friday next.

ASSAULT.—Captain Brown, of the ship *Azelia*, was yesterday charged by a little French seaman, named Charles Savage, standing about four feet high, with having ropes-ended him, cut his hair after the penitentiary fashion, and made him go barefoot as a punishment whilst the vessel was on the high seas.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the charges of the Frenchman were well-founded, only that the ropes-ending was not of the severe nature which the prosecutor alleged it to have been. The defence, however, set up by the Captain's pleader, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, was most singular. He went on to say that he was instructed to call no witnesses, and although the two witnesses for the prosecution had shown that an assault had been committed, nevertheless, they had failed to show why it was done, or what had been the motive for its committal, and in the absence of all that, he could only on behalf of his client admit that the little gentleman was treated to it by way of discipline, and in no manner harshly treated. His Worship, in inflicting a fine of two rupees upon Captain Brown, observed, that under all the circumstances of the case, and as the prosecutor did not appear to have suffered from any very great severity, he would only inflict the fine he did.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I telegraphed to Madras on the 1st February, and the telegram reached my correspondents (a well known firm) on the 5th. The reply is dated the 5th 3 P. M., and has just been handed to me at 2 P. M. of the 9th. The line is open, for we have had almost daily telegrams since the 1st, therefore delay in private telegrams can be attributed only to either gross carelessness or corruption of the officials.

If Colonel Douglas cannot earn his pay except by obtaining money from Government under false pretences, he had better retire and allow some more competent person to act as Director of Indian Telegraphs. The system under him has not only disgusted but defrauded the community, and it is surely high time that Government removed either an incompetent or an unwilling servant, and placed a man of merit at the head of so important a department of the public service.

I enclose my card. A. H.

THE "ALABAMA" *vs.* THE "VANDERBILT."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I commend the following extract to the notice of the gentlemen who have recently condemned Captain Semmes in so wholesale a manner:—

"The controversy between our correspondents and our local contemporary on the subject of the *Vanderbilt* and the *Saxon* still continues, and two interesting letters still bearing on it will be found in our columns. Our contemporary is unfair when he attributes the discussion of these subjects to a desire to divert attention to the barbarous murder of Mr. Gray. On that point there can be no two opinions. The most zealous Federalists in Cape Town and the Federal Commander himself have concurred alike in deploring and execrating it; and we cannot doubt that the Federal authorities in Washington when they learn of it will take immediate steps for bringing the ruthless assassin to justice and rendering all the reparation in their power. But apart from that, the other questions involved are subjects fairly open to controversy, and so long as that controversy is conducted in a spirit of calmness and fairness, it will be productive rather of good than of harm."—*South African Advertiser, Nov.* 30.

The story about the *Alabama* firing broadsides into a Federal vessel has yet to be confirmed, and pending that we have every reason to believe it to be untrue. In the meantime we may fairly ask, has Capt. Semmes, or any one under his command, ever committed so atrocious an act as the barbarous murder of poor Mr. Gray? No matter how Federals may execrate and condemn such an act, it still remains on record, and is one instance, at least, of the unscrupulous conduct of officers under Northern command.

AUDI ULTERAM PARTEM.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a leading article in the *Times of India* of to-day, the doctrine is laid down that "the one point in which the public of Bombay is really interested in this Back Bay scheme is its accomplishment." Now, Sir, this is a very ingenious attempt on the part of your contemporary to turn the public off the scent of jobbery which they were following in this little affair. But it will hardly prove successful. The part of the business which you have attacked, and justly attacked, is not its feasibility but the very shady manner in which so far the negotiations have been conducted, and the community feels that you have hit a blot.

If Mr Scott and his friends were conscious that their proposal was an honourable one and that they were seeking no undue advantage from their position, what was the use of maintaining the secrecy they did in the matter? If the Government felt that they were doing the best for the public interest, why should they have carefully excluded the light of publicity from the transaction. If, as the Editor of the *Times* avers, unless Mr. Scott and his friends had taken the affair up, Bombay might have remained in statu quo for 50 years, surely there was no reason for concealment, they could have no competitors in this patriotic undertaking. Does the manifest desire on the part of the projectors to keep the thing dark, not suggest a fear that if such a plan was known to be on foot the prize might have been snatched out of their hands by some competitor who would have out-bidden them in the terms he offered? Most assuredly this is the impression given. And if so what shall we say of a Government which thus allows itself to be outwitted and hoodwinked, and thus weakly squanders the public property at the asking, as it appears, of influential friends. What shall we say of a so-called representative of the community who condescends to use the influence which his position gives him in order to secure a monopoly at the expense of the rights of the public which it is his duty to protect? What shall we say of a venal press which abandons its position as the guardian of the public rights for the sake of currying favor in high places where this great wrong is being done? What was the object, I should like to know, of framing those rules to regulate applications to Government for grants of land and other concessions, which were so ostentatiously published in the *Government Gazette* the other day, if it was not to ensure that the interests of the public were not sacrificed by want of publicity and by the ignorance of the value of the property intrusted to them of the advisers of Government? And why are those rules applied in the case of a private individual, and coolly ignored where an Hon'ble Member of Council is the applicant? It may be that the Hon'ble Mr. Scott & Co. would have been the successful competitors or perhaps the only bidders for the concessions had the intention of Government been made known and the scheme published in a proper manner—then there would be no ground of complaint; but, as it is, both the Government and the projector are implicated in what the community feels is a shady transaction, and the public will never be convinced that its interests have not been tampered with in the matter.

One reparation the Government can make, and that is to impose such terms on the concessionaires as will secure to the community at least a fair share of the profit to be realised, and prevent the reproach of utterly wasting the public property which applies to former concessions. And they can also insist that, in return for the monopoly secured, the Company shall go vigorously about their task, and take the bitter with the sweet in the way of reclaiming; not nibbling only at the edge, and thus acquiring ground that costs them comparatively little, while the scarcity and high price of land in the island is permitted to continue and perhaps to increase, but launching boldly out and reclaiming such an area that the public will be benefited by the consequent large addition to the available ground in the island in the way of a speedy reduction in present high rents.

CENSOR.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Times of India* did me great honor when he suggested that Captain Cuttle and the quandom Editor of the *Saturday Review* were one and the same person. "It pleased him, and didn't hurt me"; and as the sapient Editor is known to revel in those flattering unctions,—his wonderful discoveries,—I let him go on his way rejoicing, with the satisfaction of knowing that if he were right in everything else, his "suggestion" was decidedly very far from being correct. In this day's issue, however, he again returns to the charge:—

"The community has had a fair illustration of the real spirit of these writers—and one they are not likely we believe to forget—in their effort to bolster the monopoly of the P. and O. Company. During the long period of our assault upon it, not one word has either of them found to assist us in the matter, although the whole public of India is interested in the success of the effort to get the monopoly subverted. They have not scrupled indeed—so public spirited are they—to suggest the most impudent untruths in defence of the Company. At one time we have been assured, that the coal stores of the Company were exactly what the accounts represented them to be; at another, we were declared to have applied erroneous principles of book-keeping, to the accounts; while the crowning untruth was volunteered a few days ago, that the vast works at Mazagon, had cost the Company only £30,000."

In my letter I distinctly stated that probably not a soul upheld the P. & O. Company, and I say so again; and I repeat as emphatically as before that articles like those in the *Times of India* are worse than useless. So far from weakening, they strengthen the Company's position, as the over-colouring of the picture is but too evident to the meanest capacity. The *Gazette* has "suggested"—more suggestions—the most impudent untruths in defence of the Company, according to the *Times of India*. As a careful reader of your paper, I have failed to see them. The Mazagon Works up to the present time have not cost more than £80,000—the frantic denials of your contemporary, notwithstanding. This is the "crowning lie" (a spade is a spade after all) you have been guilty of, and this is the gentleman who occasionally takes us to task about the amenities of journalism in byegone times; this is the censor of the press who speaks of coarseness of attack! To use his own words, *Credat Judæus*.

The public is by this time too well acquainted with the facts and figures of this P. & O. controversy, to accept as gospel truth the wishy-washy balderdash of the *Times of India*. Will that journal tell us how it came possessed of those wonderful statements about docks at Singapore and Calcutta,—statements that have been since proved to be utterly at variance with actual facts. The *Straits Times* has declared that so far as Singapore is concerned the P. & O. Company's property there was valued at double its worth by this credulous journal. In Calcutta the same result has obtained; and as to the coal at Galle, I am sure the P. & O. Company would gladly sell the most they have ever had there for less than half the sum named by your contemporary. The truth is, the *Times of India* has received its information from unreliable quarters. The annual reports of the Company it can of course pick to pieces, and put through that process of tergiversation of which "the oracle" is so fond; but if report is to be believed the information concerning the docks, warehouses, &c. was furnished by parties who knew about as much of the real state of affairs as the man in the moon—in fact was all "moonshine." The shoe pinches tightly, that £100 passage money, the more especially when a man has a wife and a retinue of children and nurses. Exceeding tight to be sure, and I am the last person in the world to uphold the monopoly; but instead of insane statements, at which the Directors and the public laugh and sneer, let us in the forthcoming plethora of money, organise a company and show what really can be done.

In conclusion, let me assure the bilious Editor of the *Times of India* that the quandom Editor of the *Saturday Review*, and the present Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* never was, nor ever will be

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

4th Day, Tuesday, 9th February.

THERE was no *racing* this evening, each winner winning in a canter; but "Pocket Book" promises all concerned some touches of caustic and your readers shall have the benefit of these in your issue of Thursday next.

The *Tria Juncta in Uno* fell to Mahomed Banker's game horse "Dervish" in 4 minutes 4 seconds!

The *Free Handicap* went to "Jairam" in 2 minutes 30 seconds, the mile and three quarters. I named him for the *Whim*, and he must have won had he been entered.

His Highness Aga Khan's Purse the now GREAT "Raby" walked off with, with just as much ease in 3m. 55s. as that superb Arab of Mahomed Banker's walked over for the *Turf Challenge Cup*, *for the THIRD time* entitling him to own and hold the Prize, a memento of his great excellence as the finest Arab which has ever appeared on our Indian Race Course, being superior in *any pace* and at *any weights* against all comers.—Yours faithfully,

POCKET BOOK.

"HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK."

NEVER have we seen a larger assembly of the good folk of Calcutta turn out to support any amusement than on Saturday afternoon, to witness the match between the civilized "Ditchers" and their less civilized opponent; and we are led to believe, that Captain Sherer is much gratified with the result of the trouble and expense he has incurred in inducing his wild hill-men to undertake so long and tedious a journey, to contest the championship of their national game against all comers. Long before the appointed time, the quadrangle marked out for the match was hemmed in on all sides,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

the carriages being in many places two and three deep; and we are glad to say that owing to the punctuality on both sides, the spectators had not long to wait before the ball was struck for the first game. This, after a short, but well-contested struggle, was won by the Munipoories. Again, the "Band of Brothers" and the red-coats went to the front, and though the latter struggled right manfully and played well, and at one time nearly won a game, the skill of the wild men from the east, was too much for them, and they were yet again discomfited. It is needless to describe each game, but from this point the Munipoories had their own away, and won as they liked; and in this instance proved the success of barbarism over civilization. We consider it no disparagement to the Calcutta Hockey players to be beaten by the Munipoorie men, as it could hardly be expected that men who had only played for six months, could beat men who have played from their infancy, and we have no doubt Calcutta will shew to greater advantage in the return match after the wholesome experience of Saturday. The next match has not yet been fixed, but we hear there is to be a practice game on Wednesday next at half-past-four, when the Munipoorie men will join with the Calcutta players.—*Englishman, Feb. 1.*

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 29th January.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in publishing the depatches received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the late operations against the enemy in the Mahabun Mountain and the Chumla Valley, embraces with much satisfaction the opportunity now afforded him of thanking the troops for their services.

The gallantry, fortitude, and endurance which have been displayed throughout the expedition, are worthy of the highest praise and His Excellency will have much satisfaction in bringing them to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

The Governor General in Council cordially acknowledges the very distinguished services of Brigadier General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K. C. B., whose (wound, and impaired state of health are much regretted by His Excellency,) and of Major General J. Garvock in successive command of the Eusufzye Field Force.

He also thanks the Political Officers, Major H. James, C. B., the Commissioner of Peshawur, and Colonel Reynell Taylor, C. B., for their valuable services.

While the acknowledgments of the Governor General in Council are due to the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, composing the late Eusufzye Field Force, for the excellent spirit they displayed from first to last, he desires especially to commend those who have been prominently brought to notice in the several reports of engagements, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, more particularly Colonel Turner, C. B., and Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., in Command of Brigades, the latter of whom served throughout the operations, and for a time commanded the whole Force, to the entire satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor General in Council also desires especially to thank those Officers who held the command of Corps or Batteries, or who performed responsible Staff duties, and earned the approbation of the Commanders of the Force and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The successful exertions of the Commissariat Department under Captain Jenkins, and the services of Surgeons Simpson, Munro, and Buckle, and of the Medical Department generally, are much appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

It will afford the Governor General in Council the highest satisfaction to submit to Her Majesty's Government the names of such British Officers and Soldiers, as may be recommended by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for distinction or reward. The rewards bestowed by the Major General Commanding the Force on Native Officers and Soldiers in anticipation of sanction, are confirmed by the Government of India.

The Governor General in Council laments the severe loss sustained by the troops in their gallant encounters with a brave and determined foe, and joins with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in admiration of the noble spirit of the Officers named by His Excellency, who died at their posts under circumstances, most honorable to their memory.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel, Secy. to the Gov. of India.

From Colonel D. M. STEWART, Depy. Adjt. Genl.; to Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,—(No. 69 A, dated Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 17th January 1864.)

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, despatches from Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., late Commanding the Eusufzye Field Force, and from Major General Garvock, who succeeded to the Command of the Force when it was relinquished by Sir N. Chamberlain, on account of his wound.

2. In order that the Government may correctly understand the operations which have been carried out under these General Officers, the Commander-in-Chief directs me to submit the following explanatory details.

3. Sir N. Chamberlain was prevented from descending with his Force into the Chumla Valley, in furtherance of the objects of the expedition, by causes with which the Government are already acquainted.

4. The position finally occupied by the Brigadier General in the Umbeyla Pass, six or seven miles from the plains of Eusufzye, was a strategical and very strong one. It cut in two the enemy's line of mountain defences, and forced him to attack from lower ground, a naturally strong position, which entirely commanded his advance, and which General Chamberlain had rendered still stronger by entrenchments. To these advantages must be added open communications with the base in the plains of Eusufzye.

5. The position was, however, subject to the disadvantages arising from the very difficult nature of the country, abounding, as it does, with deep ravines, covered with boulders and large masses of rock, interspersed with trees and brushwood, all favoring the peculiar tactics of the enemy in their vehement attacks on the entrenchments.

6. Up to the 20th November, the enemy had made frequent attacks, all of which were successfully repelled by Sir N. Chamberlain, and very great credit is due to the Brigadier General and his troops for the resolution with which they held their ground.

7. As frequently happens in mountain warfare, picquets were taken and re-taken, but success invariably remained with Brigadier General Chamberlain and his gallant force.

8. His Excellency regrets to say that the casualties were numerous; they were, in a great measure, caused by the peculiarly difficult nature of the ground above described, which favoured the bold and unexpected attacks of the mountaineers, who were enabled to collect unseen, and to remain under cover, till prepared for their sudden rushes on the defences.

9. It would also appear that the tribes fought under one of the most powerful of influences, the spirit of religious fanaticism, fanned and excited to the utmost by the Akhoond of Swat.

10. Although General Chamberlain, for the reasons stated by him; acted solely on the defensive, the determined resolution with which he held his position, and repulsed all the daring attacks of the enemy; the great losses sustained by them, including some of their best leaders, and most forward fighting men, losses not easily replaced amongst inorganized combatants; the exhaustion of their resources; and the continued march of strong British reinforcements of all arms towards the scene of operations, doubtless induced the tribes to desist from their attacks between the 20th November and the 15th December, during which time there was nothing but an occasional interchange of shots between the outposts.

11. The enemy acknowledge up to the 20th November the loss of a thousand killed; but there can be little doubt that it exceeded this number, a conclusion which is justified by the number of dead actually left in front of the position, and the fact that in the obstinacy of their attacks they often remained exposed to the close and cross fire of Artillery.

12. These losses produced much discouragement amongst the confederate tribes and created a desire amongst many of them to enter into negotiations for peace with the British Commissioner, Major James.

13. These negotiations were carried on for some time, but the result proved that, although the tribes may have been willing to withdraw from the contest, they were not, with the exception, as it would appear, of the Bonairs, the most powerful of all the tribes, inclined to do so on the British terms.

14. On the 29th November, Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, with the sanction of Government, relinquished into the hands of Major General Garvock the command of the Eusufzye Field Force, and on the 8th December the Commander-in-Chief had the honor to report to the Government of India, from Lahore, that the negotiations of the Commissioner with the tribes had failed.

15. General Garvock, with laudable promptitude, after having been reinforced by the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 93rd Highlanders, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, and the 3rd Seikh Infantry took measures for acting on the offensive, but on the 10th the chiefs of the Bonair tribe made their appearance in the British Camp, and sued for peace. The negotiations were again fruitless, but the Bonairwales, on account of the causes already stated, seceded it is believed, with a few exceptions, from the hostile tribes, who had meanwhile received considerable reinforcements from Dher and Bajour.

16. On the 15th December, General Garvock, as stated in his report, assumed the offensive, and with great vigor successfully attacked the enemy at Lalloo about two miles and a half from the right flank of his position. This important success was gained at a trifling loss to the British Force.

17. Whilst General Garvock was attacking the enemy at Lalloo, the position at the Umbeyla Pass was assailed by a portion of the tribes, who were however, repulsed with loss, by Majors Keyes and Brownlow, commanding respectively, the 1st Punjab Infantry and the 20th Native Infantry, two Officers, of whose admirable conduct throughout the operations it is impossible to speak in too high terms.

18. Umbeyla was taken without opposition and burnt on the following day; but in a subsequent successful affair under Brigadier Turner, it will be seen one British Officer was killed and four wounded.

19. Sir H. Rose directs me to bring to the special notice of the Government of India, Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., and Major General Garvock, who have, respectively, commanded the Eusufzye Field Force, and to recommend that they may receive a suitable reward for the very important services which they have rendered to the State.

20. His Excellency likewise desires me to bring under the notice of Government the very good service performed by Brigadiers Turner and Wilde, commanding respectively, the 1st and 2nd Brigades. The latter Officer served throughout the whole of the operations, and, after General Chamberlain was wounded, temporarily exercised the command of the Force, during which time he earned the Commander-in-Chief's especial approbation.

21. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs in the encomiums bestowed by Generals Chamberlain and Garvock on the Officers and men of the Field Force at large, for the excellent spirit they displayed from first to last.

22. The duties devolving on the picquets were often prolonged and hard, but the Troops, British as well as Native, performed them with a cheerfulness and good feeling characteristic of their high discipline.

23. It is due to Military merit and devotion of the highest order, and it may be some consolation to the relatives of the Officers in question, that His Excellency should record how nobly three Officers of the greatest promise died in action. Lieutenant Richmond, of the 20th Native Infantry, when about to be relieved at the expiration of his tour of duty, prevailed on his Commanding Officer, because it was a post of danger, to allow him to remain for four successive days in charge of the "Eagle's Nest" picquet, where he was killed by a bullet through his head.

Lieutenant Chapman, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, although knowing that he was dying of a mortal wound, bound up the wound of a brother Officer, and sent an important message to the position.

Lieutenant Davidson, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, rather than retire from his post died, fighting to the last against overwhelming numbers, with a heroism that elicited the admiration of one of the principal Chiefs of the Bonair tribe.

24. As regards the Officers named for a Victoria Cross, the usual recommendations will be submitted hereafter.

25. So important is the question of supplies in all Military operations, that the Commander-in-Chief would not do justice to the most efficient manner in which they were managed in the Eusufzye Field Force, were His Excellency not to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent services of the Assistant Commissary General, Captain Jenkins. Notwithstanding the difficulties of feeding so large a Force in a mountainous country, beyond the limits of our own territory, not only was no complaint ever perferred, but the General Officers in Command and Commanding Officers of Regiments, report that the rations were remarkably good, and that their issue was liberal and uninterrupted throughout.

26. Surgeon W. Simpson, M. B., 71st Higland Light Infantry, and Surgeon W. Munro, M.D., 93rd Highlanders, on different occasions senior Medical Officers with the British portion of the Force; Surgeon Buckle, the senior Medical Officer with the Native Troops, and the Medical Officers of the Force generally, performed their duty ably and successfully under difficult circumstances.

27. Before concluding this letter, it is due to the Native Troops employed, particularly to the Regiments organized since 1857, that the Commander-in-Chief should submit to the Government of India a practical proof of their discipline and fidelity. Every effort was made by the Akhoond of Swat and the hostile tribes to seduce to their cause their co-religionists in the Native Regiments opposed to them, but with the exception of one young Bonair recruit, their sense of duty and discipline kept them true.

From Brigar. Gen. Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye, Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl.—(No. 1, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass the 21st October, 1863.)

In continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, reporting that the Force would move from Camp at Nowkilla, the same evening, I have now the honor to submit, for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information, an account of the proceedings of the Force up to this date.

2. I must first inform His Excellency that, on the same day (18th October) that the other troops moved up from their Camps in the rear to Nowakilla, the troops, as per margin, marched to the mouth of the Durrum Pass. This is the Pass by which the Force under Major General Sir S. Cotton K. C. B., entered the hills in 1858; and by moving the above troops to the mouth of this Pass, the impression was of course conveyed that the Force was about to enter the hills by the same route as before.

Peshawur Mountain Train
Huzara do. do.
1st Punjaub Infantry.
5th Goorkha Regiment.

3. On the afternoon of the 19th orders were sent to the troops mentioned in the last paragraph to march after dark to Permouli, and there to form a junction with the troops as per margin, which would leave the Camp at Nowakilla at 9 P.M. The united detachments were then to proceed under command of Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Wilde, C. B., to Goorkhawa and thence penetrate into Chumla by the Umbeyla Pass.

100 Sabres, Guide Cavalry
100 do. 11th Bengal Cavalry.
Guide Infantry.
5th Punjaub Infantry.
20th (Punjaub Infantry.

The annexed report from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C.B., will inform the Commander-in-Chief of the proceedings of this advanced Column and of its success in reaching the crest of the Umbeyla Pass on the afternoon of the 20th. I trust that his Excellency will concur with me in considering that the duty was satisfactorily performed, and that credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel Wilde and to the Officers and Troops employed under his orders.

4. I should here mention that on the afternoon of the 19th, when it would be too late for the Chumla or other tribes to make any preparations on a large scale for impeding the march of the troops through the Umbeyla Pass, a proclamation was forwarded by the Commissioner to the Chumla and Bonair tribes, stating the object with which the Force was about to enter the Chumla Valley, and assuring them that it was with no intention of injuring them or of interfering with their independence, but solely because it was the most convenient route by which to reach the Hindoostanee fanatics and to effect their expulsion from the Mahabun.

5. The main Column, composed of the troops as per margin, marched from Nowakilla at 1 A.M. on the 20th October, and reached Roostum at 7 A.M. The road was a mere village track, and as any attempt to improve it earlier would have revealed our intended route, it had only received such improvement as a Company of Sappers could hastily give it, late on the afternoon of the 19th, when concealment was no longer necessary or practicable; the Civil Authorities aided in removing obstructions by employing large parties of villages, who worked at the route by torch light, and a line of fires marked the route by which the troops were advancing.

½ C. Battery 19th Brigade Royal Arty.
Company of Sappers.
71st Highland Light Infy. (550.)
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers (500.)
32nd Bengal Native Infantry.
3rd Punjaub Infantry,
6th do. do.

6. The main Column rested for a short time at the Roostum for the troops to refresh and breakfast, and I took the opportunity of selecting the best available position for the Depot of sick and weakly men, &c., to be left at that place. At about 9 A.M. the troops were again in motion. As far as the village of Soorkhowa, the track was tolerably good, and lay through small open valleys; but at a little distance beyond Soorkhowa the real Pass commences. As a road for troops it certainly presents great difficulties. The track lies up the bed of a stream encumbered with boulders and large masses of rock, and is overgrown with low trees and jungle. The hills on either side rise to some height, but for the most part with a gradual slope, so that Infantry can ascend them without difficulty, except for the obstacle presented by thick thorny jungle. The guns were drawn by horses as far as possible, and then transferred to elephants. The progress of the Force was of course extremely slow, as in most parts it was only practicable to move in single file, and the British troops were much fatigued; but the plentiful stream of water which flows through the Pass prevented their suffering from thirst, and late in the afternoon, the rear of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column was reached. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column had not been strong enough to post flanking parties at more than a few of the most important points in the Pass. Departments were therefore posted from the main Column wherever it seemed necessary, and the entire 5th Goorkha Regiment was left about three quarters of a mile from the crest of the Pass, in a commanding situation, where it served as a support to the small flanking parties, and also protected the baggage. The 32nd Native Infantry formed the rear guard, but did not get beyond Soorkhowa on the night of the 20th.

7. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde had encamped the advanced column on and beyond the crest of the Pass on tolerably open and level ground, which afforded sufficient room for the main Column also to bivouack as it came up; but it was 10 P. M. before the guns reached Camp. I had sent on the whole of the Cavalry with the advanced column, under the representation that the Pass was much easier and shorter than it proved to be, in view to pushing them forward supported by some infantry and Mountain train Guns, and reconnoitring the road down the pass, and the head of the Chumla Valley. But when I found what difficulties the pass presented even to the march of the troops, and how long it would necessarily be before the whole of the baggage could come up, I thought it prudent to make no further movement in advance. The ammunition mules of the infantry had been able with difficulty to keep up with the rear of their respective Regiments, but with this exception not a single baggage animal reached the Camp during the night of the 20th.

8. One of the Mullicks of Umbeyla had been made prisoner whilst opposing the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's Column. From him it was ascertained that the slight opposition made in the pass was made by the people of his own village, (situated at the mouth of the Pass in the Chumla Valley, and therefore belonging geographically to Chumla, but paying tribute to one of the Bonair tribes) and by a few of the Chumla villagers. This Mullick was sent to his people by the Commissioner, together with a wounded man, and they were allowed to take away the body of one man who had been killed. He was charged with a verbal message corresponding with the term of the proclamation, and informing the Chumla people that if they would bring supplies they would be liberally paid for them. It was hoped that this message and the proclamation together would satisfy the Bonair and Chumla people as to our intentions regarding them and their country, and prevent their taking part against us.

9. I will now endeavour to make His Excellency acquainted with the nature of the position, which the Force occupies. On the left it is enclosed by the Gurroo Mountain, which divides the Umbeyla Pass from Bonair. This mountain, which is estimated roughly to be 6,000 feet high, rises in a succession of ridges; steep, but not precipitous, the general direction of which is parallel to the Pass; occasional plateaus and knolls are found on its sides, which afford convenient and safe situations for our picquets, and about 1,000 feet above the Camp is a very remarkable heap of enormous *granite* rocks, which forms a conspicuous object from the entrance and throughout the Pass, and marks the point at which the crest or water shed is reached, which separates Eusufzye from Chumla. The sides of the Gurroo Mountain are clothed with fir trees of large growth, interspersed on the lower slopes with the wild fig and the date tree, a remarkable mixture of the vegetation of a cold and of a tropical climate. To the front of Camp the Pass widens as it descends, and opens out into little plateaus, which at last meets the plain of Chumla. The latter is distant about three miles from the Camp, and has the appearance of being well cultivated with a stream flowing through the midddle of it, the head of which gives water to our Camp. A range of hills much lower than the Gurroo is on the right of Camp, and is crowned by our picquets. To the rear of Camp, but far below, is seen the plain of Eusufzye.

10. The further procedings of the Force will be duly reported for His Excellency's information.

P. S.—I am compelled to ask that you will forward a copy of this Report to Colonel Norman, C. B., Secretary to Government, Military Department, as I have no means of having a second copy made, there being no Clerks in Camp.

From Lieut. Colonel A. Wilde, C. B. Comdg. Corps of Guides, to Major T. Wright, Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Peshawur Divn.—(No. 1, dated, Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 20th October, 1863.

As directed in Eusufzye Field Force Orders, I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., Commanding, that I marched from Nowakilla at 6 o'clock P.M. on the 19th October, 1863. The troops under the Command of Major C. P. Keyes, which were encamped at the entrance of Durrun Pass, met my Column at the village of Permouli during the night, and the two detachments having joined, moved on together towards the Umbeyla Pass in one Column, consisting of the Batteries and Regiments named in the margin.

Peshawur Mountain Train.
Huzara ditto ditto
Infantry Corps of Guides.
1st Punjaub Infantry.
5th ditto ditto.
20th ditto ditto.
5th Goorkha Battalion.
100 Sabres Cavalry Corps of Guides.
100 Sabres 11th Bengal Cavalry.

2. At sunrise on the morniug of the 20th October, 1863, the Umbeyla Pass was entered, and the Column halted for an hour inside it to rest the men who had been marching across country during the whole night. About 9 o'clock A.M., the Column having been organized for service, and the baggage directed to remain at the entrance of the Pass, under an escort of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, I advanced the troops; the Infantry of the Corps of Guides and the 1st Punjaub Infantry leading, supported, respectively, by the 20th Punjaub Infantry and the 5th Punjaub Infantry. The 5th Goorkha Battalion remained as an escort to the two Mountain Train Batteries.

3. About one-third of the Pass had been traversed when I received information that my advance would not be unopposed. Reports differed as to the numbers of the enemy' and the thickly wooded nature of the country rendered it difficult to ascertain what points of the hills were occupied.

4. At 12 o'clock, the enemy commenced firing from the vicinity of the road, but were gradually dislodged by the advanced guard of the Column; in this manner two thirds of the Pass was gained when the end of the Pass called the "Umbeyla Kundao" appeared in sight. The hills on both sides high, covered with low brushwood and jutting rocks, but perfectly practicable to good light troops. On many of the most prominent rocks small parties of the enemy showed themselves and occasionally fired.

5 I directed the Infantry of the Corps of Guides to take the crest of the hills to the right, and the 1st Punjaub Infantry to move up the valley slowly, and left it to Major Keyes to act as his judgment dictated. Liutenant Colonel Vaughan with his Regiment, protected the flank of the column, which some parties of the enemy threatened. By 2 o'clock P.M. the top of the Pass the water shed of the Valleys of Suddum and Chumlah, was secured.

6. The Corps of Guides had ascended the heights on the right, driving small detached parties of the enemy before them. The 1st Punjab Infantry had with their skirmishers mounted the lower spurs of the hills on both sides of the Pass and Major Keyes with his reserve continued to press the enemy in front along the valley, until they disappeared over the ridge. The opposition offered to our troops was no where determined, and a single shell fired by Captain DeBude Commanding the Huzara Mountain Train, hastened the retreat of the enemy.

7. I estimate the numbers of the enemy in the field at from 200 to 250 men, and their loss amounted to 2 killed and 3 wounded, besides one captured. On the side of the troops there was no casualty.

8. Major C. P. Keyes Commanding the 1st Punjaub Infantry, and Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command, the Corps of Guides, led the Regiments on whom the work fell, and both these Officers displayed both skill and knowledge of hill warfare in the management of their Corps.

9. Colonel R. Taylor, C.B. the Commissioner of Peshawur, accompanied the Column, and assisted me materially throughout by his advice, and I beg to acknowledge the value of his experience.

10. Considering that the Bass was gained without loss, and its occupation secures the entrance into the Chumla Valley, I feel sure the Brigadier General will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops on this occasion.

From Brigr.-Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., Comd. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 2, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 23rd October 1863.)

In continuation of my letter No. 1 of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report as follows for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Up to the evening of the 21st instant, the date of my last letter, but a small portion of the baggage had reached the Camp, partly in consequence of the difficulties of the road, and partly from the inferior nature of much of the carriage and incompetence of the drivers. But on the morning of the 22nd, the rear guard being then at no great distance from the Camp, I considered that the preliminary steps might be taken for moving the Force forward.

3. Accordingly, in the forenoon of the 22nd, a detachment of Sappers (details of the 4th and 5th Companies) was set to work to improve the descent of the Pass. The Sappers were supported by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry under Major Brownlow, and as soon as the road was reported tolerably good were followed by the Cavalry* under Lieutenant Colonel Probyn C.B., V.C. The Sappers were then sent back to camp and the Cavalry proceeded to reconnoitre, supported by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, which occupied the gorge of the Pass, the reconnoissance being conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C.B., Royal Engineers.

* 100 Sappers Guide Cavalry.
100 ditto 11th Bengal Cavalry.

4. The information received was to the effect that a considerable body of the Bonar Tribe were occupying the Pass which leads from Chumla into Bonair from near Umbeyla, but that their intentions towards us were peaceable. The Commissioner had communicated with them, and they had avowed their intention of nearly acting on the defensive, and of opposing only in the event of our attempting to enter the Bonair Country.

5. Being of course most desirous to give the Bonair people no cause of offence or even of suspicion, I had desired Colonel Taylor to act with greatest circumspection. I was aware that from the foot of the Pass, the reconnoitering party would have the choice of two roads through the Chumla Valley. The first which was said to be the better of the two Passes, by the village of Umbeyla, and keeps the north side of the Chumla valley under the hills which divide Chumla from Bonair. The second is by Kagah, and along the south side of the valley. Knowing that Umbeylah was regarded by the Bonair people as one of their own villages though actually in Chumla, I gave Colonel Taylor orders to avoid that road and to proceed by the Kagah route, thus guarding in every possible way against giving offence to the Bonair people, and endavouring to prove to them that we desired to hold entirely aloof from them and their country.

6. The information we possessed of the assembly of the Bonair people in their Pass, was confirmed by the observation of the reconnoitering party, as will be seen by Colonel Taylor's Report, which I have the honor to enclose. No obstruction was offered by them to the reconnoitering party in its advance down the Valley, and they contented themselves with peaceably watching its movements from the hills. But it was otherwise, as the party returned. A body of the Bonair people descended from their Pass and attempted to cut off the retirement of the Cavalry's opening fire upon them. In pure self-defence the Cavalry were compelled to charge and open the road, which they did, killing some six of the enemy, with a loss to themselves of two men wounded and two horses missing. The attempt upon the Cavalry was followed by an attack upon the Infantry, which it had been necessary to call up in support, and Major Brownlow had to fight his way up the Pass into Camp. Major Brownlow's conduct on this occasion and his management of his Regiment was most praiseworthy; for, from the nature of the ground the operation was at any time a difficult one, and rendered more so by the approach of night, and the determined bearing of many of the enemy, the most forward of whom endeavoured to close with the skirmishers sword in hand. The Regiment behaved with great steadiness, and Lieutenant Richmond, Doing Duty Officer who with a party held one of the spurs which commanded the mouth of the Pass, exhibited great gallantry. Lieutenant Brown, Royal Engineers, who had directed the work of the Sapper Detachment, and on its return to Camp had joined the 20th (Punjaub) Native Infantry, also distinguished himself, and was slightly wounded.

7. The attack upon the reconnoitering party was followed by a general attack upon the piquets in the front and on the flanks of Camp, which continued at intervals until midnight. The enemy as I must now call them, were repulsed with but trifling loss to ourselves, but I regret to say that Lieutenant Gilles, Royal artillery, of the Huzara Mountain Battery, was killed in the attack. The nature of the ground, which is very broken and covered with Brushwood, enabled the enemy to carry off most of their dead during the hours of darkness, but eight of their bodies were taken up in the morning, and the spies report that some fifty were killed in the attack, amongst them some people of influence. The Bonair people having thus taken a decidedly hostile part against us is extremely serious, and has altered our whole position, and probably our plan of operations. That their conduct has been prompted by the Hindoostanee fanatics at Sitana, &c., there can be no doubt. Some papers have been intercepted, which show, that ever since it became known that the present expedition was being organized against them, the Hindoostanees have been endeavouring to obtain the assistance of the people of Bonair by alarming them as to our intentions of annexing their country. The hostility of Bonair must now be considered as a fact, and our course of action guided accordingly. Its probable effect upon the security of our communications has first to be considered and guarded against.

In this view I have ordered up the Wing of the 14th Native Infantry from Nowakilla to Roostum, and applied for another Native Infantry Regiment to be sent from Peshawur. I have requested the Commissioner to arrange for the occupation of the lower portion of the Pass with his Foot Levies, and it is probable that I shall have to ask for more Native Infantry before the communication with the rear can be considered secure, even so long as the Force occupies its present position on the crest of the Umbeyla Pass.

9. His Excellency is in possession of my original plan of operations, namely, to use the Chumla Valley as the route for reaching the Hindoostanee settlements on the Mahabun. But with a powerful and warlike tribe like the people of Bonair in declared hostility on the left flank of our proposed line of march, and in a position to which they can always return, even though once dislodged and beaten, it may now be impossible to persevere in this plan of operations. Besides, our latest information is to the effect that the Bonair people have summoned the Hindoostanees to their aid, and that a portion of them at least have obeyed the summons. It is doubtful therefore, whether the original object in view can now be obtained by the force penetrating to the Mahabun, and whether the Hindoostanee fanatics will not be either encountered in our present position, fighting with the people of Bonair, or have to be sought elsewhere than on the surps of the Mahabun.

10. A deputation consisting of almost all the influential men of the Judoon tribe came into Camp to the Commissioner this morning, and many of the Chumla Mullucks are also in Camp.

11. Both the British and Native Troops have had to undergo considerable discomfort from the baggage having been delayed, but the plentiful supply of firewood has fortunately enabled us to keep up large watchfires, and the troops generally are healthy, except those who have brought the Peshawur fever with them.

12. Enclosed is a Casualty Return up to date.

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From Lieut. Colonel A. Taylor Royal Engrs., to Major T. Wright Asst. Adjt. Genl.—dated Camp top of Umbeyla Pass, the 23d October 1863.)

For the Brigadier General's information, I have the honor to report the details of the reconnoisance of the 22nd instant.

2. Agreeably to instructions received, I proceeded on the morning of the 22nd, with two Companies of Sappers and a detachment of the 32nd Pioneers, to improve the road from Camp to the Chumla Valley.

Sappers and Miners.
50 Rank and File under Lieutenant Tucker.
Detachment of 32nd, 124 Rank and File under Lieutenant Drake

3. We found the Pass to be about 2 miles in length, and unoccupied by any enemy. The road was fair.

4. Shortly after 1 P.M., I was joined at the mouth of the Pass by a detachment of Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C., and the 20th Punjab Infantry under Major Brownlow. The Sappers and Miners returned towards Camp to repair the road, Major Brownlow occupied the foot of the Pass, and I proceeded with the Cavalry down the Chumla Valley in the direction of Kagah.

Guide Cavalry 100 Sabres.
11th Bengal Cavalry 100 Sabres.
20th Pubjaub Infantry, 250 Rank and File.

5. As we passed the Kotul leading into Bonair on our left, and about 2½ miles distant, we observed that it was occupied in force by the Bonairwals, but from all we could learn, none had descended into the Valley.

5. Arrived at Kagah (4 miles from Camp.) The reports that the Valley was quite unoccupied were confirmed, and I consider it desirable to take advantage of such a favourable state of affairs to push down the Valley as far as was compatible with the General's order to be in Camp by sunset.

7. Leading the main body of the Cavalry at Kagah I proceeded with a small escort to Koona (7 miles beyond Kagah), and reached Kagah again about 4½ P.M.

8. On arriving at the foot of our Pass we found that the Bonairwals had, and were still descending in considerable numbers with the view of preventing our return. They attempted to gain possession of a patch of very broken ground at the extreme end of the Valley through which our road lay. It was necessary to prevent them and to check them until Major Brownlow could come up in support: with this view the Cavalry charged in the most spirited way, and our object was attained. Major Brownlow occupied the broken ground with two Companies, and the Cavalry under a small escort of Infantry returned to Camp. The rear guard duties now devolved on Major Brownlow.

9. Emboldened by our continued retreat, the enemy had recovered from the effects of Colonel Probyn's charge, and by the time we had fairly entered the Pass, had assembled in great numbers and had surrounded a picquet under Lieutenant Richmond on the north side of the Pass. It was long before it could be got down. By this time day-light had quite gone, and the remainder of the retiring was effected in dim moon-light. The enemy pressed Major Brownlow very closely, and several times came in amongst his men sword in hand. Eventually, as we drew into Camp, the Camp picquets became engaged, and Major Brownlow's trying duties ceased. Nothing could be better than the way the whole affair was conducted, nor than the conduct of both Officers and men.

10. Our knowledge of the Chumla Valley does not extend much beyond Kooria. Its general shape and the position of the villages appear to be as shown by Major Walker's map. From Umbeyla to Kooria its surface is level and free from obstructions; beyond Kooria it is rugged and difficult. Confining myself to the portion of the Valley between Umbeyla and Kooria, it is quite practicable for Field Artillery. The nullah banks are all low; water is abundant, and the land highly cultivated: fuel must be supplied from the hills; there is no jungle in the valley.

11. The people of Kooria informed us that the roads thence to Cherorai and to Nagrai were about equal in length, but that the Cherorai road was difficult for laden mules and little used, while that to Nagrai was good.

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(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 30th January 1864.

Read the follwing paper:—

Letter from Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, to Government, dated Bombay 19th December 1863, No. 587.

Referring to the Government Resolution No. 1189, of the 8th August 1863, I have the honor to report that Mr. Falke left this for the Neilgherries on the 13th ultimo, and returned here on the 13th instant.

2. I attach a copy of the instructions he received for his guidance.

3. Mr. Falke left a case containing 28 plants at Honore, and another case containing 28 plants at Vingorla, and five cases containing in all 125 plants, he brought on to Bombay.

4. I attach also a copy of his original report on the cultivation of the Cinchonas on the Neilgherries.

5. Of the plants landed here it was originally intended that they should be distributed between Bombay, Panchgunny, and Mahableshwur; but I would recommend that the whole should be sent to Mahableshwur, and be first thoroughly established and extensively propagated there before they are distributed. As I found Bombay on a previous occasion injurious to Cinchonas in cases, I ordered Mr. Falke to go to Mahableshwur yesterday, in anticipation of the approval of Government.

6. The experiment is an important one, and, as already a considerable sum has been spent on it, I would recommend Mr. Falke being allowed to build a propagating house at once at Mahableshwur, and his being kept there in charge of the plants until the success of the experiment is ensured, or its failure made certain.

7. Should Government approve of this, it will be necessary to issue instructions for his being assisted in every way in the charge of the plants, and for his drawing his pay at Mahableshwur.

8. The plants, on arrival in Bombay, I found in sound and vigorous health, and considering that they had travelled from Ootacamund to Calicut in the midst of the Madras monsoon, and had been constantly moved about in boats to and from the steamer, their good condition is a proof of the constant and careful watch Mr. Falke took of them during his journey. He has discharged his duty with credit, and I feel confident that he is the best person to whom to intrust the plants at Mahableshwur. He can act there either under the directions of this Society or of Mr. Dalzell.

9. Mr. Falke acknowledges in his report the kind assistance he received from Mr. McIvor, and, in the letter reporting his arrival, brings to my notice the attention he received from Captain Kidder, Commander of the Steamer *Maharaj* "through whose great care," he writes, "I have been able to bring them (the plants) down to Bombay in so healthy a condition."

Memorandum No. 482, dated 12th November 1863, drawn up by Dr. Birdwood, for Mr. Falke's guidance in going to and returning from Ootacamund for the purpose of introducing the Cinchona Plant into the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Falke will leave Bombay by the coasting steamer of the 13th.

He will purchase, before leaving, a diary, in which he will daily enter the expenses he incurs, and also, from the date of receiving charge of the Chinchona plants, their daily state.

He will purchase also at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's their "Guide to the Neilgherries," and will regulate the details of his journey, from Calicut to Ootacamund and back by it.

He will receive Rupees 500 in advance for the expenses of the journey, the freight on the Cinchona cases not being settled until his arrival in Bombay.

The collector of Cimbatore and Mr. McIvor will also give Mr. Falke every assistance he may need, and should he require money Mr. Grant will advance it to him.

Messrs. Nicol's Agents also at the several ports will give Mr. Falke every assistance. On reaching Ootacamund Mr. Falke must thoroughly satisfy himself in regard to the health of the Cinchona plants offered to him before he takes charge of them. He must be satisfied that the plants are well established in the cases, and that they are sound plants and in vigorous health, before he accepts them, and he must not start on his journey until he is satisfied that the cases are fit for the voyage, and that the plants are properly packed in them. Regarding their transit from Ootacamund to Calicut, he will, so far as he thinks right, follow Mr. McIvor's advice, and he should not depart from it without good cause, The journey should be made as easily and expeditiously as possible.

On board the steamer the cases should be kept out of the direct rays of the sun, but not in the dark, nor in deep shadow, and they should be kept out of the reach of salt water or salt spray, and as far from any fire-places as possible. The greatest care should be taken in carrying them to or from the steamer that they do not *get wetted* or shaken. The plants are intended for Canara, Belgaum, Panchgunny, Mahableshwur, and Bombay,

I do not know how many are to be given to Mr. Falke; Mr. McIvor has been requested to give as many as he can spare. These should be divided in five lots. Three of these lots should be directed to Dr. Birdwood, Bombay, and one lot to the *Collector of North Canara, to be landed at Honore*, and one lot to the *Collector of Belgaum, to be landed at Vingorla*. The Honore and Vingorla lots should be made over to persons who will receive them at those ports, and who will be appointed by the Collectors of North Canara and Belgaum respectively. Mr. Falke should direct the parties who receive the cases at Honore and Vingorla to carry them to their destination expeditiously, and as easily *(without shaking)* as possible. If travelling by day, they should be covered with white *dungaree* cloth *double* from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. On reaching their destination they should be *at once* delivered over to those responsible for their cultivation.

Mr. Falke will regulate his return to Bombay by his convenience. He should endeavour to return by the steamer leaving Calicut for Bombay December next the first, and the Collectors of North Canara and Belgaum have been warned to expect him at Honore and Vingorla any day from the 1st to the 4th proximo inclusive. Mr. Falke will ask Mr. McIvor for copies of all printed papers on the cultivation of the Cinchonas *in India*, and will also prepare an original memorandum on this subject himself from information personally collected and observations made at Ootacamund.

Memorandum by Mr. Theodore Falke, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, on the treatment of the Cinchona cultivation on the Neilgherries.

After having carefully studied the cultivation of the Cinchona plant at Ootacamund and on the Denison Plantation at Neddiovuttum, I beg to suggest that the same principle which is detailed at length in Mr. McIvor's should be followed in the cultivation of the plants in this Presidency.

I may state that I was struck with the care the plants required in their earlier stages of growth, and astonished to see the amount of injury by the slightest neglect or oversight in keeping the earth at the roots in a proper state of moisture.

After the plants are established and about one year old they are apparently very hardy, and bear any amount of exposure without injury. Many of the plants planted out in August and September last year on the Denison Plantation at Neddiovuttum are from six to nine feet in height, and, though fairly exposed to all weathers, they are growing most luxuriantly, with bark of extraordinary thickness, apparently, caused by the open system of cultivation adopted by Mr. McIvor.

This opinion is confirmed by Dr. De Vry, the colleague of Dr. Junghuhn in the Cinchona cultivation in Java, whom I had the good fortune to meet at Ootacamund, where he went to collect information regarding the propagation and cultivation of the Cinchona as pursued on the Neilgherries. This gentleman found the bark of *Cinchona pahndiana*, the species so extensively cultivated in Java, to be thicker on plants of eleven months' growth on the Neilgherries than it is on the plants of six years' growth cultivated under the shade in Java, the system adopted by Dr. Junghuhn.

From what I have observed on the Neilgherries I am of opinion that the red and grey bark can, under proper management, be successfully cultivated in well chosen localities in the neighbourhood of Mahableshwur and Panchgunny.

The red bark is the most valuable species; it is also hardy and bears considerable extremes of climate.

The propagation of this plant should receive the first attention, and when they are increased to some thousands they could be planted out in a well chosen locality to form a permanent plantation.

The first year after the plants are planted out in the plantation they will require to be artificially watered during the dry months, and this must be done with great care, as Mr. McIvor informs me they are easily injured by too much moisture at the roots. It is also essential to be known that they should never be watered while the sun is shining on the plants.

If the Government wish to make certain of success in the introduction of the Cinchona plants, there can be no doubt that the only safe method by which success may be obtained is to follow the practice at Ootacamund, and to build proper propagating houses for the increase of the plants, the whole being placed under the management of a person accustomed to the propagation of plants, as the increase of the plants is the first operation on which all future success must depend.

It is wonderful with what rapidity the plant can be increased under careful management. For example, one plant of *Cinchona Uritusinga* presented by G. J. Howard, Esq., and received at Ootacamund on the 18th of April 1862, was increased by the end of October 1863 to 4,733 plants.

The best season for transplanting has been ascertained to be during showery weather, when the earth is not too wet.

It is injurious to plant during heavy rains, because the soil by handling becomes hard and clogged around the roots of the plants, and causes them to rot.

The leaves of the plant are liable to damage from storms, and it is consequently necessary to select a well sheltered locality for their growth.

The forest should be entirely cleared away, with the exception of a belt of trees, which may be left on the ridges for shelter.

The soil ought to be rich or loose black mould, and the plants placed at eight or ten feet apart in pits two and a half feet wide and two feet deep.

The plants in transplanting should not be buried too deep—the roots merely covered with the soil.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Mr. McIvor for the kind manner in which he conveyed to me every information I required, and beg to refer for further particulars of the cultivation of the Cinchona plant to his pamphlet.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by Dr. Birdwood are approved and sanctioned, and should be communicated to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, for information and guidance.

2. He should be requested to obtain and submit reports of the success of the several experiments.

3. Dr. Birdwood should be thanked for the assistance he has rendered in the matter.

4. Dr. Birdwood should be requested to take measures for forwarding a few plants to the Governor General of Goa, reporting to this Government when he has despatched them, in order that His Excellency may be informed.

BENGAL.

A SECOND Judicial Commissioner was proposed for the Punjab, we learn, to which the Hon'ble A. Roberts made some objections; but on reference to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessity of it has been shown to be so great, that the arrangement has been sanctioned, and the appointment will be made on the 1st of March next.—*Englishman, Jan. 29.*

WE are happy to learn that the Government of Bengal did not need reminding in the case of Mr. C. Bruce, who claims consideration for the services he rendered in discovering the Tea Plant. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor having himself taken the initiative.—*Englishman, Feb. 1.*

THE great match of Hockey on Horseback between the originals from Muneepoor and the Anglo-Saxon of Calcutta came off on Saturday. The Muneepoorees proved the conquerors, but the Anglo-Saxon saved his honor. The match was well contested, and the tyros of Calcutta are confident yet, that with more practice and knowledge of the game, the Munipoorees may yet find they have a serious opponent to deal with.—*Id.*

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Despite the great success which has, from first to last, attended the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition, it was reserved for Saturday last to exhibit how great has been the triumph of the work. The most incredulous on both sides of the Hooghly, only excepting one Serampore resident must, on that day, have acknowledged that the labors of those engaged had not been spent in vain.

A free entrance tempted to Alipore classes, that but for the politic and considerate arrangement of admitting visitors gratis, would have remained in ignorance of what the civilization of the West could effect for the improvement of India. We all know the objection entertained by the Bengalee to the expenditure of even a trifling sum on other but essential necessaries, the fact being daily brought to our notice, but it is not every day that we recognise how ready the apathetic Hindoo is to appreciate the improvements which science has effected in the means of tilling the land on which he dwells. The steam plough is to the native mind a triumph of mechanical science amounting to the marvellous; he has received no such induction as that through which the European has graduated, he knows the value of steam power in certain work, but its various uses are to him unravelled. This was particularly shown on Saturday when he viewed the traction engine; in his mind, steam power as a means of locomotion, was patent only as connected with ships or roads with rails on them. Thus the Bengalee gained a new idea, and one that cannot fail to open up a train of thought to the most indolent of the people who witnessed the performance of the small traction engines. In similar manner the natives selected foremost for their attention the machines in motion by steam. For instance Dr. Barry's Linseed Crushing machine, the Soojee Manufacturing apparatus, the mode of pumping water in large volumes; next to these their chief attention seemed devoted to the performance by machinery of work which they know only as heretofore done by hand labor. This was especially shown in the mannner in which they investigated the teak making machines, exhibited by Messrs. Machey & Co., and others. When the Bengalee takes so great an interest in such machinery as we have thus hinted at, we do not hesitate to pronounce those to be benefactors to the land of their adoption, who devote their time and money to the presentation to the natives improvements such as those shown at Alipore. Vast numbers of smaller machines and implements obtained an inquisitorial investigation, and we do not hesitate to say, the amount of quick intelligence displayed, far exceeded anything we had reason to expect from the Native of Lower Bengal. The chief, and we may say the only, ceremonial on Saturday took place in the large tent, where Mr. Crawford read the list of the successful competitors in the exhibition of machinery.

After this had been done, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to formally close the Exhibition, prefacing the ceremony with a short, neat and exceeding appropriate speech. He expressed with feeling the satisfaction he personally had derived from the entire success which had attended the work from first to last; how it had proceeded without a single *contretemps*; he dwelt on the interest it had excited amongst the people, the good which must arise from such an exhibition; expressing a hope that not many years would pass ere an agricultural show should be held in Calcutta, which would far surpass the one now to be closed, but to which the present one could always claim to be a pioneer. Mr. Beadon took the opportunity to allude to the energetic support which had been accorded throughout by the Committee and a vast number of gentlemen, many of whom he named, particularising one or two, who as he expressed it, might be said to have lived on the ground. He especially thanked the secretaries, and without desiring to name unnecessarily one gentleman, rather than the many, who had at great inconvenience to themselve, (as in the case of Mr. Crawford) devoted their time to the great work he now was about to close. He felt it was only due to say, that but for the untiring energy of Mr. Dowleans, the arrangement would never have been what they are, nor the success what he (Mr. Beadon) had the pleasure to announce. His Honor said that from the first he had been sanguine as to the success of the undertaking, perhaps he might have been thought over sanguine, but his utmost hopes had been exceeded. In a financial point of view, the receipts nearly bore out the estimates formed of the probable revenue, the receipts having been Rs. 45,000 or within Rs. 5,000 of the extreme amount looked for. The expenditure, had, however, exceeded the amount originally thought to be necessary; the undertaking having absorbed larger limits than at first expected. He thought they might have to appeal to the Government for some Rs. 20,000 when all accounts came to be adjusted. The Lieutenant Governor then declared the Exhibition to be closed from that day, and the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' at the same moment the Ensign being lowered. The visitors then dispersed, and by six o'clock the grounds were almost deserted.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Honorable Edward Drummond, Lieutenant Governor of the N.W. Provinces, has been summoned to Calcutta by the Viceroy.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan. 30.*

THE three great Cis-Sutlej States have each lost its Chief within the last few months. First died the Maharaja of Puttiala, then the Maharaja of Nabha, and now we have to announce the death on the 26th instant of the Maharaja of Jheend.—*Id.*

MR. CUST, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab; Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of Lahore; Colonel Taylor Commissioner of Derajat; Captain Paske, Deputy Commissioner of Goojrat; Mr. Phillip Egerton, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra; Lieut. Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner Dera Ishmael Khan; Major Reid, Superintendent of Chumba; the Revd. Mr. Hadow Chaplain of Lahore; Major Denniss, Superintendent of Police, Kangra, are all going to England. The Punjab also loses Mr. Robert Egerton, Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore, who goes to Central India, Drs. Hathaway and Farquhar appointed to the Viceroy's personal staff, Lieut. Westmoreland, transferred to Lucknow, and Mr. Pode of the Agra Bank banished to Shaughi.—*Id.*

RUMOURS relating to the Viceroy's failing health have been going about recently. We are glad at being able to state he is perfectly well; but he has heavy work before him, rendered still heavier by the arrears left on the death of his predecessor in office. We have reasons for knowing that Sir John had no ambition to return to India, even as Viceroy. He was pressed to take the appointment.

* Lady Lawrence does not come out till next November.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 2.*

SOME few of our local readers, and others who were associated with them in the defence of Agra in 1857, will perhaps be interested in knowing, that we have heard of the death of Syfoolah Khan, the friend of the Hon'ble R. Drummond, who so successfully preserved the tranquillity of this station, and saved it and the property of Europeans from destruction. Mr. Drummond was trying to obtain a Jageer for him; but we believe he considers the Star of India would have but ill repaid the service of his gallant Eusufzai coadjutor. We have, unfortunately, lost sight of Mohamed Mobeen, another of our local celebrities of perilous times.—*Id.*

WE hear that Colonel Henry Torrens, Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, is likely to proceed to England in April or May next, and will most probably be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel G. Thomson, of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment.—*Mofussilite, Feb. 2.*

INTIMATION of the death of the Rajah of Jheend has reached us. The demise of that Chief, who was nominated but not installed, creates a vacancy in the order of The Most Exalted Star of India.—*Id.*

WE learn with great regret, that the state of Colonel Chamberlain's wound is pronounced very unfavourable. The ball has been extracted; it had been flattened against a rock before it struck him, which made its edges sharp and jagged. We will be glad to hear he has quitted the country for a time, immediately he can move. We can ill spare the services of so experienced a frontier leader, when the time arrives for his peculiar, work. And affairs in Afghanistan are gradually, but surely, drawing to a crisis. With Sir Herbert Edwards as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, which, of course, he will be, and "Neville Chamberlaine" resting on his sword on the frontier, we would be well prepared for any events the brothers of Afghanistan may be mad enough to bring about.—*Id.*

BACK BAY.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, Feb. 6.)

THE reported concession of Back Bay for reclamation is grave news in one respect at all events. The poor public of Bombay, which has made up its mind to lose one half of the pleasantest and best situated people's park that ever city was blessed with, must now make up its mind to have the other half poisoned by a breeze from a swamp instead of being benefited by a breeze from the sea. For if we can't drain Bombay we must not expect to make more than a sink out of Back bay. What with the main drain to the north, Mr. Michel Scott's new cesspool to the south, and the three Municipal Commissioners perfuming the interval, Bombay threatens to become one big Pinjrapole, perhaps to surpass even a Cornish Lunatic Asylum. Who that has had to stay during a May in Bombay, had to go daily to and from office through a Municipal Commissioner's Bazaar, to stay throughout the day in a Municipal Commissioner's Fort, but has blessed the memory of General Waddington who kept for so long those Commissioners from invading the Esplanade and Back bay sands? Unfortunately those to whom this question refers are much more numerous than influential in a country like this, which does *not* groan under the tyranny of a majority. Those who see Bombay only in the season, who keep at Mahabuleshwur in the hot weather, and enjoy themselves at Poona during the rains, cannot conceive what the Esplanade and the Back bay sands are to families residing in the Fort or its immediate neighbourhood, to the pale little boys and girls whom even big wigs may deign to see about the band-stand in the evening, to the Parsees and Mussulmans studded over the whole green in pic nics, prayer meetings, card parties and cricket matches. When Frere town has attained its full proportions, when a break water stretches from the Light house to Walkeshwar point, when the area of Back bay instead of being covered with the fresh sea is encumbered by houses, cotton mills, cotton bales, and open drains without a fall, the wholesomeness of the Esplanade will be at least as much diminished as the area. But while the reclamation is going on it will be impossible to talk of wholesomeness in connection with any part of the island. In April and May what breeze there is comes in over Back bay, into which at least two sewers at present empty themselves, and which in the process of reclamation must necessarily be laid open for its contents to steam and fester under the rays of a tropical sun. Every cubic inch of poisonous gas so liberated will be taken up by the sea breeze and wafted into the heart of the city in the hottest months of the year. It is impossible in engineering works of this magnitude to determine times and seasons any more than expenditure. How much time, what months of how many years the process of reclamation will keep up a pestilential swamp to the windward of us all no one can conjecture.

We think that in view of these considerations the project of reclamation clearly ought to be vetoed. No one can guarantee that the process of reclamation will not poison the town of itself. No one can assure us that when reclaimed the new area will be any better drained than the present native town is. On the contrary, the probabilities are that it will not only be worse drained itself, but will also affect for the worse the present drainage of the rest of the Bazaar.

Meanwhile if reclamation must be made the wonder is why it does not go on in places where it would be accompanied by none of the serious drawbacks to which we have seen the reclamation of Back bay is subject. The flats are still unreclaimed, places excepted where the three Municipal Commissioners have deposited their sweepings. North of Tankaria bunder and between the islands of Bombay and Trombay a large expanse of mud is left dry every tide. The process of reclamation there could not possibly affect the health of the town. The fact of reclamation would eventually improve the sanitary condition of the island generally. The engineering works required would be of much less solidity and expense than those required for Back bay. Materials for filling up could be obtained with much less trouble and cost. The tract of land made available could be more easily and inexpensively connected with the shipping and railway systems. The dock and quay frontage of the harbour would be usefully extended and the whole city permitted to develope itself in a direction where the great difficulty of rents would be seriously diminished. But if we are to believe one authority in marine engineering reclamation either here or in Back bay will be injurious to the general condition of the harbour.

We don't know whether it may not be quite too late now for even a Secretary of State to save us the Esplanade and Back bay sands, so far as Frere town by itself will leave us them. If we do lose them we shall have an opportunity of fully appreciating what has been done for us by Dr. Birdwood when he established the Victoria Gardens in our midst. Those gardens are already more worth a visit than the general public seems ready to suspect. They particularly deserve to be looked at in the very early morning. Perhaps indeed in one respect they are pleasanter now than they will be. We are half disposed to think that the further evolution of shrub vegetation may tend rather to promote sultry damp and buzzing mosquitoes than the coolness and repose so desirable in a tropical garden. On abstract grounds we should be disposed to say that an open grassy space like the Esplanade, exposed to the sea breeze, and opening on the blue ocean, watered perhaps for the sake of the grass, and studded sparingly with cocoanut trees and bamboos, would be the best sort of public garden in places that are within twenty degrees from the equator. But the Esplanade in Bombay is the only possible site for such a Paradise. Everything that can be made out of any other site is furnished by the plan of the Victoria Gardens.

We are sorry to see that the "Temple" to hold Lady Frere's Bust is not advancing to completion. Nor are we glad to see that in perhaps the most conspicuous spot in the whole garden, a tree which Nature and Time have done something to make beautiful has been surrounded with a chunam platform or altar, of vile construction and of suspicious use, it being apparently the support of two or three of those red painted stones which to the native mind represent the productive power of the universe. We cannot help remarking too the absence of the picturesque bamboo and the comparatively poor show of flowers. With the area of ground and the quantity of water at command, the most surpassingly beautiful effects might easily be accomplished in what may be called the *broad* style of floriculture, by contrasting large beds of flowers, each filled with its own colour, and presenting one glowing expanse unbroken with the absurd vagaries of gardening geometry. But all these deductions from perfection may be easily and at any time made up for. The garden as a whole is a very great success, nor should we in admiring its beauty forget that no amount of beauty it will ever attain to can possibly surpass its ultimate utility. The public spirited proprietors in the vicinity may materially aid in developing and extending this utility, and that by means which directly and indirectly will certainly tend to improve in as great a degree the value of their own estates. The north and east sides of the garden might be lined with better class bungalows. These, well built, and surrounded with judiciously laid out and wire fenced compounds would not only command remunerative rents, but add indefinitely to the general appearance and perspective of the garden. We see that an enterprising Parsee has established a Hotel, the Mount Hotel, on the south side. The establishment can hardly fail to answer. Finally we recommend to the morning visitor's attention a pleasant little fruit and vegetable market, full of all inviting sights and smells, which is being held on the other side of the Parell road, opposite the Museum. We are half afraid of saying anything that may bring down peons and fees on the poor people that go there. But it would not perhaps be an injudicious act of liberality were some rich man to improve the approach to this Bombay Covent garden, extend and pave the area, and remove the objectionable buildings in the purlieus. An architectural front might be given to the market which would form a sort of complement to the opposite Museum.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

(From the Athenæum.)

11, Austin Friars, Dec. 28, 1863.

I am under the necessity of addressing you, in consequence of a statement made by Capt. Speke, at the banquet given in his honour at Taunton, on the 22nd inst., as reported in the *Taunton Courier* of the following day.

After asserting "that in 1858 he hit the Nile upon the head, and that in 1863 he drove it into the Mediterranean Sea," Capt. Speke said, "I have been accused in the public press, as being ungenerous. It has been said that I have not remembered *Bigg* whose name, no doubt, you all know, and who proclaimed to the world that he imagined the source of the Nile to be in the position in which I found it. All this gentleman I grant; but I assure you that it was not on account of his hypothesis that this work was commenced. It was two missionaries, named Rebmann and Erhardt, who first commenced the work. They went out to do their duty at Zanzibar, as missionaries for the propagation of the Gospel, and, while so engaged, they heard from the natives of Africa, that, in the interior of the continent there was, as they imagined, an enormous piece of water, extending from the equator over the fourteenth degree of south latitude, and being about 300 miles in breadth." And then, after detailing how Capt. Burton was chosen to explore "this great hypothetical lake;"—how Capt. Speke, being "a necessity to Capt. Burton" had to accompany him;—and how the two together went to Lake Tanganyika, and Capt. Speke alone to Lake Nyanza, he concluded his explanation in the following terms:—"At that time [1858] I had discovered the southern end of the Victoria Nyanza, and had proved that it was the source of the Nile; and as no one had anything to do with the discovery, except the two missionaries, Capt. Burton and Capt. Grant, who went with me on my last journey, I think, having said this much. I have done justice to all parties."

In commenting on this statement, it is necessary for me to refer to matters long antecedent to the first journey of Captains Burton and Speke in 1857.

In the year 1846, shortly after Dr. Krapf, my friend and companion in Southern Abyssinia, had established the Church Mission at Mombas, where he [illegible] then been joined by Mr. Rebmann (Mr. Er[illegible] having yet been appointed to the Mission,—[illegible] time the Missionaries had not heard anything o[illegible] or lakes in the interior, the snowy mountains, th[illegible] of the Moon," or the sources of the Nile,—[illegible] municated to the Royal Geographical Society [illegible] 'On the Nile and its Tributaries,' which [illegible] before the Society, and printed in the 17th [illegible] of their *Journal*. In that paper I first enun[illegible] interpretation of Claudius Ptolemy's famo[illegible] "Around this Gulf (in which lies the [illegible] Menuthias or Zanzibar) dwell the man-eating Ethiopians, from the west of whom extend the Mountains of the Moon, from which the Lakes of the Nile receive the snows"; and having, from the consideration of this and other authorities, arrived at the conclusion that "the source of the Nile is situate at a comparatively short distance from the sea-coast within the dominions of the Imam of Muskat, the friend and ally of the principal maritime powers of the world," I observed, that "there cannot exist any obstacle of moment in the way of setting at rest this great geographical problem, which for thirty centuries has riveted the attention of the civilized world, at the same time that it has baffled the attempts to solve it made by the most celebrated rulers of Egypt, from the Pharaohs down to Mohammed Ali."

The peculiar character of the plan of exploration thus suggested was, that instead of endeavouring to find the source of the Nile by laboriously struggling up the body of the stream from north to south, and groping (as it were) in the dark for its head, I proposed to enter Africa from the East Coast, near Zanzibar, at the southern extremity of the basin of the river—first defined by myself—and thus to "hit the Nile upon the head." And so confident was I of success, that two years afterwards (in 1848) I organized a "Journey to discover the sources of the Nile," which, though on a scale quite insignificant as compared to the great expedition from which Captains Speke and Grant have just returned, was nevertheless patronized by the late Prince Consort, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the present Presidents of the Royal and Royal Geographical Societies, and by nearly one hundred noblemen and gentlemen, many of whom are distinguished as men of science or as philanthropists and friends of Africa. I dwell on these particulars in order to show that the "hypothesis" of "Bigg, whose name, no doubt you all know," was a matter of notoriety, and therefore must have been known to both Captains Burton and Speke, as it was to every one interested in the exploration of Africa.

As to the erroneous notion of the existence of a single great lake in Central Africa, it was as far from commencing with the missionaries Rebmann and Erhardt, as the correction of this error commenced with either Captain Burton or Captain Speke.

As long ago as the year 1845, an elaborate paper on 'The Geography of Nyassi' was communicated by Mr. Cooley to the Royal Geographical Society, and printed in the 15th volume of the Society's *Journal*; in which paper the learned author contended for the existence of a single large lake in Central Africa. In the following year, in my paper 'On the Nile and its Tributaries,' I suggested that this lake probably extended northward to within two or three degrees south of the equator, where I placed the country of "Monomoezi," (U-Nyamwezi), and the source of the Nile; and this opinion having been opposed by Mr. Cooley, and the Church Missionaries at Mombas having *subsequently* heard from the natives of Africa that in the interior of the continent there existed a large lake, in about the same parellel of latitude as their station, I was led to the conclusion that this lake of the missionaries, situate to the west of Mombas, must be *a second* lake, unconnected with Mr. Cooley's Nyassi, and I so expressed myself on frequent occasions previously to my departure from England in 1853. In the year 1856, while resident in Mauritius, I made the acquaintance of Mohammed bin Khamis, a Captain in the navy of the Imam of Muskat, (Sultan of Zanzibar), a Sawahili, educated in England, being an intelligent man and a skilful sailor. With him I discussed, fully and minutely, the *vexata quæstio* of one lake or two lakes; when he positively asserted the existence of *two* lakes: the one, Nyassa, being much smaller, more southerly and nearer to the coast, and the other, "the Monomoezi Lake," being considerably larger, more towards the north, and further in the interior. Mohammed added that in the Sawahili language the two lakes are respectively called *Ziwa la Wanyassa*, or lake of the Tribe of Nyassa, and *Ziwa la Wanyamwezi*, or the Lake of the Tribe of Nyamwezi. These particulars were transmitted by me to England, and were recorded in the *Athenæum* of July 12th, 1856, (No. 1498), p. 67; and as it was not till several months afterwards that Captains Burton and Speke set out on their journey to explore the "great hypothecal lake," the fact of the existence of two lakes (at the least) instead of one, ought to have been known to them before their departure.

But this is not all. By a remarkable coincidence it happened, that, when the travellers crossed from Zanzibar to the mainland, in the Sultan of Zanzibar's corvette Artemise, that vessel was commanded by my informant, Capt. Mohammed bin Khamis, who was on good terms with the two English officers, and aided Capt. Speke in taking observations:—Capt. Burton's words are "a novice lunarian, he was assisted by Mohammed bin Khamis, who had read his 'Narie' in England;"—and, as I had freely imparted to the latter my views respecting the sources of the Nile, and had given him copies of several of my printed papers on the subject, it may be reasonably concluded that he communicated to the travellers what he had learnt from me.

It is quite certain, then, that both Capt. Burton and Capt. Speke had the advantage of my labours between the years 1846 and 1856. To what extent they made use of them I will not take on myself to say; but I leave it to others to decide whether Capt. Speke, in saying what he is reported to have said at Taunton, had "done justice to all parties."

Quitting now the personal question, I turn to the geographical one. Capt. Speke's newly-published work professes to be a 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.' This is clearly a misnomer; for he has not discovered *the source* of the Nile. In saying this, I have no idea of questioning whatever the traveller may have performed in his own person, but simply to express a difference of opinion as to the results of his performances. What he has really *done* has been to visit the southern extremity and portions of the west and north sides of Lake Nyanza; and his *opinion* that this lake is the Source of the Nile is

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one which no geographer will concur in, nor indeed any one who is not at the same time prepared to assert that the Lake of Geneva is the Source of the Rhone, because it is "the top-head"—that is to say, the northernmost limit—of the basin of the river, just as Capt. Speke contends that Nyanza is "the top-head of the Nile." The truth is, that neither a river's exit from a lake, nor the like itself, constitutes the river's *source*. It is the principal stream running *into* and through the lake that must be regarded as the head of the river which runs out of the lake; and as we know the fact to be, that on the south and east sides of the Lake of Geneva are the Snowy Alps of Switzerland, and that the Rhone has been traced up to its source in those mountains; so likewise we know that on the east side of Nyanza (which has not yet been explored) are the Snowy Alps of Eastern Africa—the Mountains of the Moon; and, knowing this, we may be sure, that within these mountains will ere long be found the sources of the Nile, or at least such of them as form the principal stream which runs into and through Nyanza.

There is, however, another most important question which has to be solved. Is Lake Nyanza really "the top-head of the Nile"? In 1858 Capts. Burton and Speke determined the water-parting between the basin of the Nyanza and that of the river Malagaraze, which flows into Lake Tanganyika, to be in about 3 S. latitude; being precisely where it was placed in a map of 'The Basin of the Nile,' drawn under my direction by Dr. Petermann, and published in 1849 by the late Mr. George R. Gliddon, in his 'Handbook of the Panorama of the Nile.' Here would, no doubt, be the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile, provided always that Tanganyika itself were not within that basin—a point which is very far from being settled.

As long ago as the year 1845, Mr. Macqueen received from a native of Unyamwezi named Lief bin Said, some valuable information respecting the road from the sea-coast near Zanzibar to the junction of the river Malagarazi with Lake Tanganyika—being very nearly the road travelled, thirteen years later, by Captains Burton and Speke; and, after describing the lake with remarkable accuracy, he added, "it is well known by all the people there, that the river which goes through Egypt takes its source and origin from the lake." In confirmation of this assertion of Lief bin Said, Capt. Speke himself, on his return from his first journey, record the following statement made by Sheikh Hamed, a respectable Arab merchant:—"A large river called Marungu supplies the lake [Tanganyika] at its southern extremity; but, except that and the Malagarazi river on the eastern shore, none of any considerable size pour their waters into the lake. But on a visit to the northern end, *I saw one*, which was very much larger than either of them and *which I am certain flowed out of the lake*; for, although I did not venture on it . . . *I went so near its outlet that I could see and feel the outward drift of the water.*" And in his present, Journal' (p. 90), the same traveller thus expresses himself:—"Ever perplexed about the Tanganyika being a still lake, I inquired of Mohinna and other old friends what they thought about the Marungu river [at its southern extremity]: did it run into or out of the lake? And they all adhered to its running into the lake—which, after all," (adds Capt. Speke) "is the most conclusive argument that it does run out of the lake."

I will not attempt to follow this extraordinary train of reasoning, but will content myself with remarking, that whereas in the map inserted in my 'Sources of the Nile,' published in 1860, I marked Tanganyika as being within the "not impossible" limits of the baisn of the Nile, I am now inclined to place this lake within the probable limits of that basin, and to make it in fact, the upper course of the giant river of Egypt. Should this prove to be the case, the southern extremity of the basin of the Nile would have to be looked for as far south as eight or even nine degrees of south latitude.

Lest it should be imagined that I wish to make the waters of Tanganyika run up-hill, it is proper to explain that the range of lofty mountains, bearing the name of the "Mountains of the Moon," shown in the map to Capt. Speke's 'Journal' as encircling the small Lake Rusisi at the north end of Tanganyika, has in truth no existence, except on paper. Long ago Capt. Burton denounced these mountains as being "purely hypothetical or rather inventive"; and in Capt. Speke's original map sent from Egypt to the Royal Geographical Society,—on which is a note signed "J. H. Speke, Captain, 26th February, 1863," declaring that "nothing remains to perfect the map, but to shift the longitudinal lines, if required,"—this moon-shaped range of mountains is not laid down; but the name is given to two paralled ranges, represented as flanking the northern portion of Tanganyika, at least two degrees to the south of the position now attributed to the "Mountains of the Moon." If then, this hypothetical range of mountains is removed from the map, it will be seen that there is room left—and so far as may be judged from the relative levels, there is ample fall—for Lake Tanganyika to join the Nile.

There is yet one more objection to be made. Capt. Speke asserts that, not only did he "hit the Nile upon the head in 1858," but that "in 1863 he drove it into the Mediterranean Sea"; which, if it means anything, must mean that he *followed* the Nile from its "head" along the whole length of its course. But did he do so? On carefully measuring the course of the river, as laid down in his map, between its exit from Nyanza at the Rypon Falls and "Miani's tree," I find it to measure full 300 geographical miles, of which length Capt. Speke appears to have followed the course of the river only about one-third or 100 miles. Two hundred geographical miles of the river's course have therefore to be explored, before Lake Nyanza can be unquestionably asserted to be connected with the Nile.

Taking all these matters into consideration, it appears that the Plan of an Expedition to Discover the Sources of the Nile, drawn up by me in 1848, has been only partially carried out by the two exploratory Journeys of 1857 and 1860; and that another expedition is indispensable for the accomplishment of its object. The additions made to our positive knowledge of Eastern Africa during the last fifteen years will, of course, render necessary a few modifications in the details of that Plan, and it may now be limited to the exploration of the basin of the Nile south of the Equator. To Signor Miani, who is ascending the Nile under the auspices of Emperor of Austria and the Viceroy of Egypt, may be left the survey of the two hundred miles of the river's course north of the Equator still waiting to connect Nyanza with the Nile, and also the exploration of the Asua river upwards to Baringo and the Snowy Mountains of the Moon. Baron Von der Decken has devoted himself to the exploration of the regions between these mountains and the sea coast whilst the brave Madame Time and her relatives, as likewise Baron Von Heuglin and Mr. Baker, have undertaken the task of exploring the still unknown head streams of the Western Nile.

CHARLES BEKE.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Stock, Lieutenant Colonel T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Lester, Captain W. C., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Calland, Ensign C. F., 98th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Crosbie, Ensign P., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Beckett, Ensign R. B., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Barton, Ensign G., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Aldridge, Ensign H., 95th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Nicolson, Lieutenant M., 29th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Bally, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
McPherson, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, to Kirkee.
Margesson, Bt. Major, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Burn, Assistant Surgeon G. A., 4th L. C., to rejoin, to Mominabad.
Lock, Captain C. O., 1st Light Cavalry, to join, to Deesa.
Birdwood, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 9th Feb. 1864.

Mr. J. Young was directed to join the Floating Batteries as 3rd Class Engineer Supernumerary for duty in the *Factory* from the 7th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
9	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Dunaum Feb. 8.
	William Carvill	Copeland	Liverpool Oct. 12.
	Hyed Esfrance	Nacoda	Dunaum Feb. 6.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
9	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.
	Muckee	Nacoda	Joodā.
	Ocean Belle	Harrison	Moulmein.
	Alaya	Ross	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Dunaum.—Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsejee Jeejebhoy, and family.
Per British Ship *William Carvill*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Copeland, and son.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Carr; three native first class; and 145 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Mr. W. R. Peace; Captain Locke; Capt. Mapcherson; Mr. R. W. Marshall; Mrs. Brustenock; and 76 natives.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Steamer *Penang*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ......£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d
" (Seeds) ......£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ......£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China....
To Clyde....
To Hull .... } No offers.
To Calcutta and back ......Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
428 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1067 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
769 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1418 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1259 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
993 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1091 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1051 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
837 Mogul, Henson—Stocher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock.
968 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR ROUEN.

432 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
699 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR CHINA.

China (s.), R. Curling.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1049 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

679 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1493 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Singapore, (s.) Collett.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun—Volkart Brothers & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Redlin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
300 Azelia, Brown.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Comorin (s)—B. I. S. N. & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre—Ewart, Latham & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
433 Henry Miller.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1344 Lady Claredon—Lawrence & Co.
573 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
387 Minerva—B. & B. Hormarjee.
Nabab, Coconada.
1410 Nedjee (s.)
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1169 Rowena Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
864 Shanghae—Leslie.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
431 Sunlee—A. and Huskie & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack,
Thule (s)
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Malta, G. Hyde.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 31, *Afghan*, Fisher, from Liverpool 23rd September; and *Orissa*, Cameron, from Akyab 27th, Chittagong 29th January.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 3, Barque *Moulmain*, W. Cook, from Port Louis 30th December.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s.0⅞d. to 2s.0-15/16d
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 0-1/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Calcutta.........	At sight	104¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank........	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		16 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	52 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½ do.	88 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	65 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	......	55 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.........	1,000	4½ do.	118 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	15 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris...	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.........	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. "	5,000		
Frere Press Co......	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co......	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,100 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.......	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co......	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co......	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,400.
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co......	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	......	Rs. 120 pm. dem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 550 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)......	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............ 95
" Loan 1835-36......
" Loan 1842-43...... } 95¾
" Loan 1854-55......
New Five per Cent. Loan 105¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 114

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each..............................Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes...................... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars .... " 240
Carolus... " 300
Mexican Dollars................................. " 225
German Crowns.................................. " 213
Five-Franc Pieces .... " 208 per 100pic.
Bar Silver .... " 106½
Gold Leaf... " 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)..............Rs. 555 to 560
Old Dhollera, (ready.)........................ " 575 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.).................... " 575 to 580
New Oomravuttee .... " 625 to 627
Old Compta, (ready.) .... " 580 to 585
Old Dharwar Sawgined .... " 645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur .... " 620 to 622
Old Veeraval .... " 530 to 535
New Khandeish .... " 600 to 610
Old Poratchee .... " 545 to 550
New Accote .... " 628 to 630
Old Mangalore .... " 550 to 552
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,340 to 1,350.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat .. " 5 11 to 5 12
Gingellymixed (Black and White) .... " 33 to 34
" 35 to 37
Niger .... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
On demand ... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ... ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 3rd February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" On Demand .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	....	2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupee.	
4	do.	....	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3	do.	....	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
2	do.	....	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1	do.	....	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand		....	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઇ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીયન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.
Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER...........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six month's sight...................... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Three " " .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0 d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland.............. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............. 1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal				6 per ct. per an.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Demand (Head Office)......... at 2s. 0⅛d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight................2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.................2s. 0¼d. "
Sight.......................1s. 11⅝d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do......" 2-53 " "
Sight..........." 2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 27th January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 .... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight.................... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 0¼d.
3 " .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 " .... 2s.
1 " .... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Demand .... 1s. 11⅝d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.............. ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In* 50,000 *Shares of £20 each*, 37,5000 *of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY...........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 " .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " .... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 " .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " .... at 2s. 0d. "
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " ...... 5 " "
12 " ...... 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 1s. 11⅝d. "
Do. " Demand..............
Do. Scotland " .... } 1s. 11⅝d. "
Do. Ireland " ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand................2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months sight............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.
Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Bombay 1st January 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£136,148
Do. do. 1859.......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860.......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861.......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, MP.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agencial supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now posess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and mall size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.			
Vegetable	Giblit		
Hare	Poachers		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli		
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie		At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox.*

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail.

CARARA MARBLE.

Circular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.
15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).
Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th February 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose of the property of Captain FELIX JONES, Resident in the Persian Gulf. The above has recently been landed from Bushire. It comprises silver table plate of the newest patterns, best Sheffield plated ware (for large establishments) of every description including Loysel's patent "Percu-lators" for tea and coffee services. Also Persian gold and enamelled hookahs of great beauty, uniform outfit, rich Linen Shirts, a first-rate Telescope by Smith and Beck of London, swords, belts, epaulettes, cloaks, Yezd saddle cloths, &c., all of which are now on view at their Rooms.

ALSO,

6 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
1 " of Grey Jacconets.
3 Cases of Drawing Pencils, Needles, &c.
164 Grosses Gilt Buttons.
12 Dozen Gilt Lockets, of sizes.
A few Gown Pieces, Lady's Shawls, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.
1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WASTE TIMBER, SUNDRY IRON WORK, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Stores, Byculla, a quantity of Waste Timber, Packing Cases and several lots of sundry Iron Work.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "WILLIAM STEVENSON."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Gordon, of 732 tons burden, as per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with her Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

This Vessel has just arrived from Rangoon with a Cargo of 828 tons Timber, which has yeilded a freight of Rs. 32,000.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE GOOD SHIP "LADY AHMERST."

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good Ship *Lady Ahmerst*, Captain Hodges, of 421 tons burden, as per register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with Anchor, Chain, Cable, Sails, Boats, and every thing appertaining to her, as she now lies off the Boree Bunder.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the survey report and list of stores, apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—Both the above ships can be inspected any time until the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Grey Arab Draught Horse, 14-1½ high, aged 5 years—to be seen at Byculla, on application being made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 10th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq,	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
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LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

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A. A. Fergnson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	3

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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